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Wright Field Strike Ends; Germans Blast Plymouth; CCC Camps Face Closing

The World's Day—March 21, 1941

National: A. F. of L. Ends Wright Field Strike

Dayton, Ohio (AP)—In the awoved interests of national defense, an American Federation of Labor leader terminated a 17-day strike that had paralyzed work on an essential $5,900,000 expansion program at Wright Field, the Army Air Corps' huge testing laboratory.

Madison, Wis. (AP)—An organization meeting of the newly formed National Defense Labor Mediation Board was called for March 25 in Washington by Dr. Charles A. Dykstra, Chairman of the 11-member board. [Page 3.]

New York (AP)—The Girl Scout National Board of Directors announced that membership increased by 59,951 to a total of 633,206 during 1940. It also was announced that the biennial convention would be held Oct. 20-24 in Dallas, Texas.

Chicago (AP)—William R. Skidmore, whom the Federal Government termed a seller of "protection" to gamblers, was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment and fined $5,000 and costs for having evaded $347,409 in income taxes.

Air and Sea: Plymouth Under Heavy Raid

Continuing intensified air-raiding, the Nazi Luftwaffe struck hard at Britain's sea port, and naval base at Plymouth, in what was described as one of the heaviest of the many attacks which have been directed against the city. [Page 4.]

British bombers attacked the German submarine base at Lorient, in German-occupied France, for the second successive night.

A U-boat attack on a British convoy off the West coast of Africa was claimed by the German High Command to have resulted in the sinking of 69,000 tons of merchant ships.

Increased activity by the British Fleet in the Mediterranean brought claims to have torpedoed five Italian transports, three of them definitely sunk. Where the transports were heading was not indicated. [Page 4.]

The attacks were undertaken by three submarines, Triumph, Utmost and Unique. The transports varied in size from 2,500 tons to 6,000 tons.

An Italian cruiser or large destroyer was announced to have been sunk during air attacks on Valona and Durazzo in Albania on March 15, 16 and 17.

New England: Jobs Threaten CCC Closings

Fifteen New England CCC camps faced shut down as result of a decline of enrollees due to upsurge in employment. [Page 11.]

Construction of rural electric facilities to benefit 1,500 Massachusetts farm families was proposed by the Rural Electric Administration at a State House conference. [Page 11.]

Unemployment insurance claims dropped to their lowest point in the Bay State. [Page 11.]

Fall River textile workers prepared to vote March 23 on a manufacturers' 10 per cent wage increase offer as New England's wage scale continued to rise. [Page 11.]

Minimum wages of $12 a week for waitresses and of $16 for other women food and drink employees were recommended by a Massachusetts wage board. [Page 11.]

In Washington: Defense Securities 10 Cents Up

The Treasury announced that four new types of securities, ranging from 10 cents to $10,000, would be sold to finance part of the defense program. [Financial Page.]

Secretary of the Navy Knox said that contracts aggregating $100,315,682 for 239 small auxiliaries and control craft had been awarded.

Claims of foreign governments and citizens to funds and property in the United States would be decided by the Secretary of State under legislation approved by the Senate Banking Committee.

President Roosevelt sent to Congress the text of an agreement by which the United States and Canada propose to develop the St. Lawrence waterway-power project, estimated eventually to cost more than $500,000,000. [Page 1.]

The Civil Service Commission said that since last June it had placed 308,000 persons in positions in the War and Navy Departments.

Congressional action was completed by the Senate on two bills authorizing a $345,000,000 naval public works program, including developments at Guam, Samoa, and newly acquired British bases.

A Senate appropriations susbcommittee approved without change the Administration's $7,000,000,000 aid-to-Britain bill. The bill, already passed by the House, is expected to receive prompt approval from the full Senate Appropriations Committee. [Pages 3 and 6.]

Far East: British Study Singapore Defense

Defense of Singapore was studied as Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander in the Far East, inspected and approved the military preparations in Malaya. [Page 5.]

Chinese sources said a Japanese armada of 100 warships and troop transports had been sighted off the southeast China coast between Amoy and Bias Bay.

Japan's next military move was expected by military observers in Shanghai to be the establishment in northern Thailand of air bases from which to blast Chinese supply trucks off the Burma Road.

In Africa: British Re-occupy Hargeisa

British Imperial troops re-occupied Hargeisa, a town in the interior of British Somaliland, following the recent recapture of the capital, Berbera.

What force had taken Hargeisa, which is 100 miles northeast of Berbera, was not indicated. The communiqué stated that the force was proceeding to join up with those troops that had landed at Berbera.

Greco-Italian Front: Tepeleni Attacks Continue

Italian forces in Albania were continuing their attacks against the Greeks on a three-mile front in the Tepeleni sector.

Some Italians were stated to have crossed the frontier into Yugoslavia at separate points for internment.

Europe: Summary Punishment Looms for Dutch

Summary punishment in The Netherlands may be exercised by the German High Commissioner there under authority decreed today. [Page 4.]

Yugoslavia approved an agreement with the Axis, but the details remained obscure as Belgrade was torn by political dispute over the concessions to Germany. [Pages 1 and 6.]

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Vichy Recalls Envoy From Post in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP)—Erik Labonne, French Ambassador to Moscow for the past nine months, has received a recall to Vichy, it was learned today in diplomatic quarters, and it was understood he would be replaced by Henri Cosme, Ambassador to China.

The change was made known simultaneously with an announcement that the Soviet Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vchly, A. E. Bogomoloff, had been raised to rank of Ambassador.

5 to 6 Years For Lyons And Mannos

Cambridge mayor barred from his official tasks pending decision on appeal.

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge and his political associate, Paul Mannos of Brookline, were sentenced to serve from five to six years each for conspiracy, requesting and accepting bribes in East Cambridge Court today by Judge Harold P. Williams.

The men are to serve two years on the conspiracy charge in the House of Correction and then are to be removed to State's Prison where they will serve from three to four years on the bribery counts.

As soon as sentence was imposed the men through their counsel asked for a stay of execution pending appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court. This was granted after Judge Williams stipulated that Lyons could not exercise his powers and duties as Mayor during the period of the appeal.

Free Temporarily

Both men were allowed to go free, but were instructed to furnish bail of $7,500 each by next Wednesday.

The case against Mayor Lyons and Mr. Mannos was based on the assertion of District Attorney Robert F. Bradford that the men received "kickbacks" of one-third of the fees paid architects on a $2,000,000 Cambridge building program. This "kickback" was estimated at $40,000.

If the decision of the jury is upheld by the higher court, Mayor Lyons will be automatically deprived of office, Should the appeal be denied before July 1, a successor will be chosen by special election, but if the decision is delayed until after that date, the vacancy would be filled at the next regular election in the fall.

About 100 persons were able to crowd into the mahogany paneled courtroom to hear the sentence, and another 50, including many figures in Cambridge political circles, thronged the hallways of the old red brick courthouse.

Maximum Terms Asked

Judge Williams entered the courtroom at 12:29 p. m. and heard District Attorney Bradford ask for a maximum sentence on the conspiracy charges (two years) and seavy sentences on the bribery charges.

He also heard Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Mannos, plead that his client was merely a supporter of a successful candidate, and had been rewarded for his work by being given that particular department of patronage.

Court observers noted that in many cases where terms in both the House of Correction and State's Prison are imposed, it is customary to stipulate that the time in State's Prison be served first and the time in the House of Correction be served last. This permits parole from the House of Correction.

'Flying Fortress' Heads for Britain.

Wide World

Big Boeing Bomber Takes Off From Seattle

Upper: Four-motored Boeing "Flying Fortress" is shown taking off from Seattle, Wash., en route for England, via Canada. Lower: Members of the British flying crew just before they took over controls of the "Flying Fortress." American fliers who have been ferrying bombers to Bermuda report that a bottleneck had developed because of their inability to return by air from Bermuda.

England's 'Order': Stand and Fight

By Mallory Browne

European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to England after a visit to the United States

'Inside the War'
Sixteenth of a Series

LONDON, March 21—Final instructions on what to do in the event of invasion are now being sent to every household in Britain. The whole Nation now has its "marching orders" which are in essence: If the enemy comes stand and fight, resist to the end.

This warning comes as timely reminder to the British people that invasion must still be considered as an imminent possibility and one that should not be dismissed lightly.

It may be that such warning was particularly needed at this moment. For surveying at first hand British defenses against invasion upon returning here after an absence of several months I have been sharply struck by a disconcerting fact: the confident attitude in England today toward any attempted Nazi invasion presents a startling resemblance—in some respects and on the surface at least—to the attitude of the French a year ago toward the prospect of the Germans breaking through the Maginot Line.

French Attitude Recalled

When I visited France a little more than a year ago I found both the French civilians in Paris and the soldiers and officers at the front asking the same sort of questions and answering them more or less the same way as I have found the British are doing in England.

The French at that time were wondering whether Reichsführer Hitler would attack in the west, and were generally inclined to think he wouldn't dare run the risks of terrific losses in battering against the Maginot forts "unless driven to it by desperation."

There was general agreement that "there is nothing we would like better than to see him try it," and one frequently heard the hope expressed that Herr Hitler would attempt to invade France and the Low Countries because that would be the best way of shortening the war.

Seemed Logical Then

Talk of this sort may seem silly now in the light of what happened last May and June. But a year or more ago it seemed logical and convincing enough when I visited the French front and inspected the seemingly impregnable Maginot fortresses apparently stretching along the whole frontier.

Since my return to Britain it has been quite a jolt to me to find how striking is the analogy—up to a point—between what I saw in France then and the present position here.

Londoners now are wondering whether Herr Hitler will dare attempt an invasion. Most people seem to think that he will draw back before the unprecedented obstacles in the way of successful conclusion of such an adventure. Herr Hitler, they are saying, cannot afford to take the risk of the important reversal and heavy losses he would be sure to incur.

As in France a year ago, the dominant sentiment in London is: "We only hope he will try it." I have heard this expressed time and again, not only by civilians, but by responsible officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Furthermore just as after my visit to the Maginot Line last year I was inclined to agree with the French who said the same sort of thing, so after investigation of British preparations to repel invasion it is equally hard not to adopt the same optimistic attitude toward the invasion outlook.

Obviously the strategic problems involved in an invasion of the British Isles and in the German attack at Sedan last May are not comparable. But without losing sight of the many essential differences between the situation in Britain today and the position of France a year ago there is nevertheless up to a certain point a remarkable parallel.

My impressions of Britain's coastal defenses, for example, are that they are as apparently complete and impregnable in their own way as I believed the Maginot Line to be.

The morale of the troops manning these coastal defense works as well as of the supporting units seems to me excellent; I was also convinced that the morale of the poilus along the French front just over a year ago was similarly sound.

Former Methods Put Aside

French defenses were based on the general assumption that this war would be more or less like the World War; or at least on the expectation that any German attack would develop along more or less orthodox lines, with the usual lengthy artillery preparations.

So today it is difficult to escape the impression that the British are basing their defense preparations too greatly on the assumption that Herr Hitler would use in any attempt at invasion roughly the same sort of tactics he employed in the Low Countries and France.

The extent to which this is really the case is admittedly open to question. But when one hears the General in charge of the Northern Command discounting the importance of any parachute attack on the grounds, "We haven't been able to verify a single in-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Intimate Message from Washington

Does Britain Now Need American Men as Well as Matériel? Shortage of Technicians Serious and Permissive Legislation May Follow

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

"Britain needs American matériel—not men." This has been the gist of almost every official British request since the war began. Time after time, from Prime Minister Winston Churchill down, the request has been for planes, guns, tanks, ships, powder and the raw materials for industrial production, but never for manpower. Is this situation now at an end? Has Britain reached the point where men are now nedeed?

According to certain quarters the answer is yes—with important qualifications. Word has reached Washington from sources of the utmost reliability that the British are at long last at a point where they need a type of manpower which only the United States can furnish. They need skilled mechanics. What is even more to the point, they need expert electrical and radio technicians. And behind this need is the vast and complicated system of home defense which is spreading into every nook and cranny of "the tight little isle."

Having evolved, so the report runs, a highly efficient system of ground and air detection for enemy planes and movement, the British now find themselves facing an acute shortage of technicians capable of installing and repairing the necessary equipment. Britain's reservoir of technical skill is believed to be so nearly dry that American electrical technicians are sorely needed.

While this particular British shortage involves only a comparatively small number of men, it is thought to be characteristic of similar situations developing in other parts of Britain's war program. Taken separately, they are minor matters. Taken collectively, they can impair British effort to an uncomfortable degree.

Certain Persons Consulted

Since British officials are said to have pointed this out very circumspectly to the right persons here in Washington, it brings the United States face to face with an important question. Since the Lend-Lease Act commits the United States to a British victory, shouldn't this country consider the possibility of supplying Britain with some of that mechanical skill, which has become indispensable in today's mechanized warfare?

Strong voices are being raised in support of this idea. The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, formerly known as the William Allen White Committee and one which has had the White House ear on several important occasions, has recommended that the United States repeal its laws forbidding recruiting for or enlisitng in foreign armies in the United States. It is also for repeal of the law which severely penalizes any American who goes into the war zone without State Department authorization.

The Committee contends that the laws, some of which go back to the days of the American Revolution while others stem from the Neutrality Act, are out of date; that American public opinion has passed beyond them; that the Lend-Lease Act is far more liable to get us into war with Germany than is the presence of American technicians in Britain, and that, after all, if the Government is willing to aid the British why should individual citizens be barred from going there if so inclined?

Canadian Enlistments Cited

Point is made of the fact that there is nothing to prevent Americans from going to Canada and enlisting with the British forces there. There is, of course, still the law against entering the war zone, but no one here expects that any American need fear prosecution for going to Britain to fight Hitlerism. This is particularly true since only last summer Britain abolished the requirement that all persons serving under the British flag must take an oath of allegiance.

As seen here, the present laws do not actually prevent Americans from serving with the British. What they do prevent is an intelligent advertising in this country for just those types of skills which Britain most needs at the moment. They also make it an extremely touchy business for any British official here to so much as open his mouth on the question of British deficiencies for fear of being accused of recruiting.

Charges that any change in the present situation would only aggravate America's own shortage of skilled workers and technicians, is countered by the assertion that American wages and working conditions are superior to those in wartime Britain and that only a very small fraction of American workers would ever be lured abroad. Those that would go would be the more adventurous lot or those who deeply believe that their services are needed in the very forefront of today's battle of the machines.

Six months ago a suggestion that such laws be eased or abolished would have seemed a waste of breath, but a lot of things have happened to public opinion since then and it may not be so far to some new legislative aid for Britain as one might think.

Joseph G. Harrison.

Isolationists in Big Drive To Dilute U. S. Aid to Britain

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—The minority's Nationwide drive against all-out American aid to the democracies and against American participation in the war at all hazards began today under the leadership of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Charles A. Lindbergh and a considerable group of college presidents, professors and churchmen.

The campaign is not concerted. It starts from a variety of persons and places but all heads in the same direction—in the direction of diluting the effectiveness of the Lend-Lease Act and deflecting assistance from Britain and her allies.

It was Senator Wheeler who was first on the air with what his friends termed a reply to President Roosevelt's speech of last Saturday night urging a "total effort" to insure the "total defeat" of the Axis.

Coincident with the Montana isolationist's appeal for "continued support in a crusade against war" comes Colonel Lindbergh's well-timed article in the current Collier's Magazine calling upon Americans in every community to organize mass meetings to oppose any form of intervention in the fight against totalitarianism. He argues that the United States is too late to do any good.

And latest of all is the open letter which came to the White House

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Confidence

By Stephen Vincent Benet

Should war ever come to America, it will be a war of minds and ideas as well as a war of bombs and shells.

We have seen one great nation fall because it had confidence in a string of fortifications—and yet, when the pinch came, no confidence in itself.

In "Zero Hour." Farrar & Rinehart, Inc.

"America: Slave or Free?" Sixteenth Article: Page 3

Yugoslavs Yield; New British Aid For Free French

British Treasury allots specified budget to de Gaulle—Pressure on Pétain avoided.

Three Serb Ministers quit in protest of capitulation to Axis on arrangement.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—Two important financial agreements just signed between Britain and the Free French Government, together with establishment of an autonomous Free French budget, mark a new phase in the British Government's relations with the De Gaulle movement.

They also indicate that full official recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is mainly delayed in the hope that the Vichy regime will continue to act independently, especially in refusing the use of the French fleet by Reichsführer Hitler.

One of the new financial agreements provides that credits necessary for financing Free French war efforts shall be forthcoming from the British Treasury. The other firmly establishes future financial and foreign exchange relations between the British Empire and French Empire territories which have not accepted the Franco-German armistice.

Each colony of the Free French Empire continues to be regarded as an independent economic unit free to dispose of foreign exchange proceeds of its exports and gold production through the "Council of Defense of the Empire" which is empowered to apply any surplus exchange for the benefit of other colonies or the common Allied cause.

Exchange Rate Fixed

The rate of exchange between the Free French Empire franc and sterling is now established at 176.65 francs to the pound which was the franc - sterling parity before France's collapse.

Earlier financial-economic agreements between Britain and the Free French, already signed or pending signature, aim at giving Free French colonies the markets lost when France collapsed. In addition the colonies obtain access to British Empire supplies and can therefore contribute toward the economic winning of the war.

These developments are expected to find an echo in the other French colonies still adhering to the Vichy Government, but are largely influenced by economic considerations.

Thus economic prosperity in French Equatorial Africa might well react upon French West Africa, now considerably hindered in its trade with France through the British blockade.

Definite Budget Allocated

Reactions likely to follow from the Germans' continuous depreciation of the French franc will also play a part in such developments.

With the new fiscal year beginning April first, the Free French movement will have an autonomous budget. Hitherto it had to negotiate with the British Treasury for each item, but now a definite amount will be allocated.

Such procedure will not only avoid many delays at Whitehall, but also greatly improve General de Gaulle's freedom of action and increase his prestige both here and in the French-speaking world. It may well prove important en-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Extent of Yugoslav ties to Axis obscure: Page 6.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 21 (AP)—A swelling tide of internal discontent, led by three anti-German cabinet ministers and other high officials, tonight complicated the Yugoslav Government's plans to align itself with the Axis.

The three Ministers—Serb leaders in this nation of mixed peoples—who resigned in protest against a Crown Council decision to yield to Germany, refused to remain in the Cabinet even though Chief Regent Prince Paul ordered them to do so.

The dissenters flatly declared they would have nothing more to do with the Government.

Their stand, of which the country learned by word of mouth, added to the growing crisis over the Government's acceptance of the Reich's demands that Yugoslavia align itself with Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, junior members of the anti-British accord.

The Axis accord was originally planned to be signed at Vienna on Sunday.

One of the dissenters, Dr. Branko Cubrilovic, Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Serb peasant party, called a meeting of his party chiefs to discuss the crisis.

Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch called an emergency meeting of key Ministers who conferred on the crisis for several hours.

In the early afternoon the Premier, the Croat Peasant leader, Dr. Vlatko Matcek who is Vice-Premier, and the Slovene leader, M. Culovez, hastened to the White Palace to confer with the Regent.

Four Generals Pensioned

The tenseness was heightened by disclosure that four of Yugoslavia's most prominent Generals were pensioned early in the week as a "mere routine matter."

Observers pointed out that Army circles have been among the most vigorous opponents of a surrender to Germany.

But Government circles said the remaining high officers had agreed to the Government's decision.

Nervousness in the Capital was accentuated by halting of the City's trolley, telephone, and lighting services for a short period at noon. But engineers said the trouble was technical.

German circles said the formalizing of Yugoslavia's entry into closer relations with the Reich would be swift, with Premier Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch due to leave tonight or tomorrow for Vienna where they would sign the document Sunday.

Concessions in Doubt

Although the Government's action was reported by responsible Government sources, British circles still insisted they had reason to believe Yugoslavia had reached no decision on what concessions it would make to the Axis.

While admitting that the solution might be found in time to permit the Premier and Foreign Minister to make the Vienna trip soon, the British said this morning's Cabinet session and the afternoon meeting at the Palace were "sufficient indication that no agreement has yet been reached."

Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, among Yugoslavia's neighbors in Southeast Europe, previously had joined the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

The degree to which Yugoslavia's decision will facilitate German action in the Balkans, possibly against Greece, to bolster the faltering Italians, was uncertain in the absence of details of the agreement that has been reached. But a responsible Government leader said it would provide economic and "semi-military" aid to the Reich.

The Crown Council approved the program last night and the Cabinet later voted for it, 13 to 4, after a bitter wrangle.

Internal Dissension

As in the recent history of so many of Yugoslavia's Southeastern European neighbors, internal divisions played a part.

The Cabinet Members who held out until the last and then backed up their opposition by their resignations, were reported to have been Serbs, the racial element which had formed the nucleus of modern Yugoslavia.

The nine who voted to accept Germany's last offer, were said to be Croats and Slovenes. The Croats, in particular, have been a militant minority in Yugoslavia who long battled for autonomy.

Although the General Staff members were reported to have counseled acceptance of the German demands, military circles said feeling was high among lesser officers and the rank and file.

Pictures of President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill were displayed prominently in public places alongside portraits of national heroes in many towns, as Serb resentment apparently mounted against the Government's decision.

Waterway Agreement Is Sent to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress today the long-awaited St. Lawrence Waterway Agreement with Canada, designed to connect the landlocked North American inland empire as far west as Minnesota with the oceans of the world and to provide hydro-electric power as a by-product.

President Roosevelt transmitted the tentative agreement in a form which requires only a simple majority vote by both Houses of Congress instead of a two-thirds vote by the Senate alone as required for treaty ratification which has never heretofore been forthcoming.

Total cost of the project at the International Rapids section is estimated at $266,170,000 including a 2,200,000 horsepower project. According to the proposed agreement the United States takes upon itself the burden of providing funds for "all works" in this section except for the power development equipment and such rehabilitation works as may be necessary on the Canadian side.

The Administration issued three documents today.

First was a 100-word covering letter from the President to Congress announcing completion of the tentative agreement as a fait accompli. "I expect to request introduction, in due course, of legislation designed to make this agreement effective," Mr. Roosevelt said.

Next was the text of the agreement itself, released simultaneously here and in Ottawa.

Third was an explanation and digest of the agreement issued by the State Department. This summarized the exchange of letters between the President and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, issued Wednesday, as meaning that "the construction of this project is regarded as directly associated with both the power supply and shipbuilding phases of our national defense program, including the plan for defense of the Western Hemisphere and the determination to supply all possible aid to Great Britain, the members of the British Commonwealth, and their Allies."

Defense Link Debated

This "direct association" of the St. Lawrence problem with the Lend-Lease Act noted above is regarded as significant and is apt to be debated in Congress, where the whole question of asking the Legislature to pass in the form of a resolution what had previously been rejected in the form of a treaty will come up.

The Senate failed in 1934, by a vote of 46 to 42, to give a two-third majority to the seaway proposal. Administration spokesmen in Congress today said there was nothing new in the procedure. They pointed to the 1911 tariff reciprocity proposal embodied in the form of a joint resolution which Congress passed although the Canadian Parliament ultimately rejected it; they recalled that in 1844 the Senate voted 35 to 16 against a treaty to annex Texas. However, next year a resolution of annexation passed the House 102 to 98 and by the Senate 27 to 25.

President Grant pointed to the precedent in urging annexation of Santo Domingo. Again, it is recalled, a treaty to annex Hawaii met with strong Senate opposition, so annexation was accomplished by a joint resolution in 1898. Other such precedents will be raised.

Digest of Agreement

The proposed agreement contains 11 articles, a digest of which follows:

1. A joint 10-man Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Committee is set up to supervise construction.

2. Canada undertakes to complete "not later than Dec. 31, 1948," the essential Canadian links in the waterway. This time limit however may be changed by mutual agreement.

3. The United States agrees to complete its work by the same date and "to counterbalance expenditures already made by Canada in the Welland canal link in the deep waterway" agrees "to provide funds for all works in the International Rapids Section" with some exceptions.

4. Each Nation may arrange for power installation in its own section as it sees fit.

Articles 5, 6 and 7 provide for maintenance of existing international rights, including navigation and the like.

8. Allocations and regulations are included as to water diversions to and from the Great Lakes basin.

9. Scenic preservation of Niagara Falls is affirmed, and permission for each country to take an additional 5,000 cubic feet of water a second.

10. Details are listed of claims, damages and land acquisition procedure.

11. The agreement takes effect when ratified by Congress and the Canadian Parliament.

Misnamed Valley Blooms With Peace

Passing of the years has changed aspect of California area once calling for perilous journey.

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEACEFUL VALLEY, Calif.—During the years of California's rugged youth someone gave this valley a bad name—but we are not going to call it "Death Valley." "Peaceful Valley" is not on any map or chart, but is improvised because the Valley's peacefulness is its most outstanding attribute in this year of 1941.

Time was when three yoke of oxen could hardly haul enough water to last themselves and their master and his family the short way across the Valley westward, and over the Panamints to the water of the Owens River country.

Today all is different. It was well after noon when we stopped for gasoline and water at Baker—out of Barstow toward Las Vegas. Baker is the junction of the surfaced highway running north to Valley Junction, and on up to the Valley itself.

Transportation Differences

Just to pass the time, the guess was hazarded that we had about 140 miles of driving ahead of us to get to Scotty's.

"Scotty's?" repeated the affable service station man. "It'll be nearer to 160 miles before you get to Scotty's."

So we traveled farther in an afternoon than it takes to cross the Valley, and never turned a hair. But this was mid-March and 1941, not mid-July and 1849. And we traveled a smooth highway, not drift rock and shifting sand.

Still, a bad name needn't cling to a place forever.

"Give a dog an ill-name," wrote George Colman the younger in 1760, "and hang him."

Give a valley a bad name and it may stick forever unless someone protests against the injustice—may stick anyway.

The sun was setting as we emerged from twisty Furnace Creek Canyon on to the intermediate slopes of the Valley itself. The Valley is a box whose upper sides are severely jagged mountains, not high, not low, but medium, treeless as the Valley's floor. The lower sides are rounded slopes, a series of scallops, deltas, each rounded delta reaching its crest at a point where a cleft in the mountains' flanks marks a canyon come down to distribute in rainy season its flood of water and rock and earth out into the Valley.

Hot and Cold

Days are warm or hot, and nights are cool or cold in the Valley. And most of the rock in the mountains is soft. Action of the elements works faster in the perpetual leveling process here than in most places. The great semi-conical deltas, which radiate in overlapping formations everywhere, are built up because so much rock comes down with the canyons' torrents that the waters cannot cut courses through their own deposits, but must spread ever fanwise, seeking always the lowest spot until it fills and becomes high.

The sun, as it fell behind the Panamints, splashed up a whole sky full of flaring golds and crimsons behind it. And the Valley's walls, as multi-colored as Joseph's coat, reflected the colors imprisoned for a few too-brief minutes in the clouds. For those brief minutes the Valley was a vast jewel box, aglow with its own brilliance.

Night fell as rapidly as the sun had gone down. Before dark a young man stationed in a small house at the official point of entry—for the Valley is now a national monument—had told us we might find accommodations at Scotty's Castle, or might not, depending upon the number of travelers with the same idea.

A Stopping Place

So shortly after dark, when the Valley lost its color and shape entirely for us, signs at a road fork said eight miles to Stovepipe Wells and 30 some odd miles to Scotty's. Light at Stovepipe Wells twinkled alluringly at us across the Valley, the only light anywhere, and we turned in their direction.

Pardner, the dog, scouted in widening circles, diligently, protectively, while we stood and looked and looked—and were silently grateful.

Here was peace, and beauty. Far away somewhere, across oceans, men were shooting, bombing, hating.

We knew, then, that this beautiful place we were in did not deserve the name it had been given—and which has not been used in this article. We thought of it then, and shall always think of it, as Peaceful Valley.

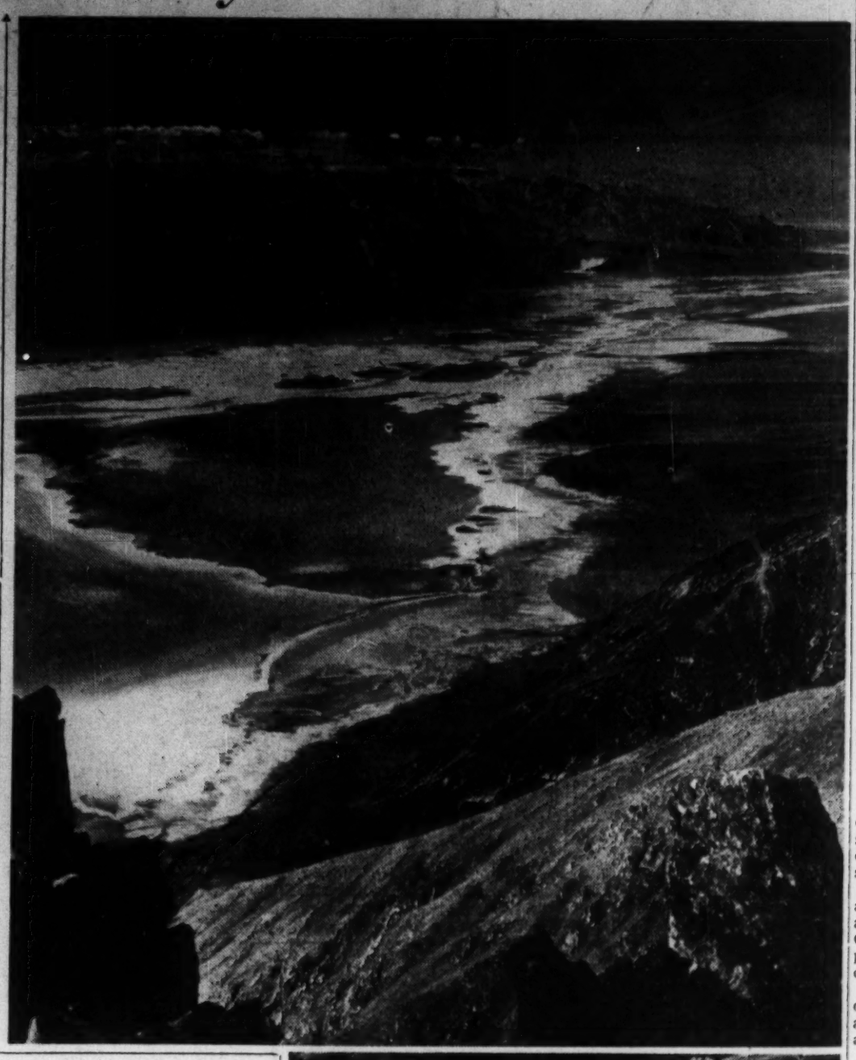
And the companionable dog, also given an ill name not in the least befitting, will remain in two memories, at least, as Pardner.

Cherry Blossoms

Word from the experts in Washington say that the cherry blossoms will probably bloom during the second week in April and plans for the Cherry Blossom festival have been scheduled for April 5 and 6. With this news Boston's local travel agents are feeling a spurt of business. The Metropolitan Travel Service reports that its April 5 departure of Washington Spring Tours will show one of the heaviest bookings of the entire spring season. The public demand, says Metropolitan, definitely shows a strong trend for personally escorted tours. Williamsburg and Colonial Virginia, taken as side-trips from Washington are featured by Metropolitan in its spring tours to Washington.

Holiday Tour

Arnold Tours of Boston are featuring a special low-price two and a half day Patriots' Day excursion to Washington. Points of interest include the public buildings, Alexandria, and Mt. Vernon. All during April Arnold Tours will conduct tours of varying duration. Several of these feature visits to New York, Philadelphia and Savannah, Ga.



John L. Von Blon for Auto Club of Southern California; Dave Packwood

Scenes in Death Valley, California

Upper—The valley as seen from Dante's View showing the dry salt beds 6,000 feet below. Lower—Baby-gauge railroad which now serves visitors as a sight-seeing vehicle.

Opposition Wanes in Canada To St. Lawrence Waterway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 21—Little serious opposition to the passage of the St. Lawrence Waterway Agreement is expected in the Dominion Parliament.

Although the copy of the agreement between the United States and Canada is being placed before the House of Commons today, full debate will not come until later in the session. It will wait until after the United States Congress has dealt with the measure and approval of the Canadian Parliament is asked by the Government.

The overwhelmingly important thing to members of Parliament is the strong advocacy of the project by President Roosevelt as a vital war and defense need. His statement in reply to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's letter that the Government of the United States "is determined to supply such aid in material to Great Britain, the members of the Commonwealth, and their Allies as may be necessary to enable them to bring the war to a successful termination," disarms possible criticism of the St. Lawrence development.

The Prairie Provinces, aside from war considerations, are little affected by the project except that the waterway may mean some reduction in freight charges on wheat. The Maritimes also are not directly affected in their economy. The traffic through their ports is not likely to be seriously affected.

Ontario Approves

Ontario, which earlier showed opposition, is concerned over possible power shortage for war industry and favors the earliest possible completion of the project.

Half the power generated, or about 1,100,000 horsepower, will be available for Ontario plants, and Ontario already is given additional power from Great Lakes water conversion.

It is in Quebec that the strongest opposition has been centered on account of possible harm to ports and power interests.

In addition to this, there has been anxiety over the wisdom of spending so much money on the project in wartime when there is such a drain on public finances. This anxiety found expression in the Prime Minister's letter of March 5.

In addition, the time factor in the project has been discussed. It is believed that when the agreement is before Parliament some protest is likely to be heard from a few members in Quebec. A few papers in the Province continue to express opposition.

The Conservative Party, however, already has declared in favor the project in principle. It was the Bennett Conservative Government which made the treaty in 1932 which was turned down by the United States Senate.

Opposition Loses Strength

Then, of course, one consideration was the need of giving work to the unemployed. Whatever protest may be raised by this main opposition party doubtless will be confined in the main to questions of conservation of financial resources in wartime.

Opposition to the project, however, is robbed of its strength. The passage of the Lend-Lease Act, the radio speech of the President, approval of the House of Representatives of the $7,000,000,000 defense appropriation bill, and President Roosevelt's message to Premier King on the St. Lawrence have produced an atmosphere in Parliament, as well as in the country, that silences criticism.

If the Government of the United States considers it essential to carry through the St. Lawrence project to make its aid to Britain and its defense program more effective, observers here declare that the Parliament and people of Canada will register nothing more than isolated protest, and willingly will join in the enterprise in grateful recognition of what the United States is doing and will do for the cause of freedom.

Ontario's Share

TORONTO, March 21 (CP)—Ontario will provide nearly $90,000,000 of the cost of the St. Lawrence power project in connection with the seaway agreement signed by Canada and the United States, it was understood.

The Province's share is understood to include $25,000,000 for works primarily for power, $40,000,000 for common works, and $23,000,000 for power machinery and equipment.

It was reported that Ontario may have arranged to pay its share to the Dominion Government in installments, with the Dominion providing the required amount until such time as the power actually is being developed or until the common works have been completed. The first installment under this plan would be about $25,000,000.

Decorators Pledge No Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—First union-employer implementation of President Roosevelt's appeal for industrial co-operation to prevent strikes from curtailing defense production was had today in a national labor agreement banning preparedness work stoppage by the Brotherhood of Painter, Decorators and Paperhangers and the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.

An American Federation of Labor affiliate with 125,000 members, the union is pledged by the pact not to seek wage increases after the start of a defense project: not to "jack up" dues and initial fees, and to supply qualified painters for all defense work even if it has to move them from other States.

Michael W. McCarthy, President of the employer group, said that approximately $500,000,000 in contracts would be affected at the peak of the defense program. He added that no Government officials were required to bring the parties together and that no difficulties arose during the discussions.

The agreement will apply not only to warship painting, cantonments and other work directly on behalf of the Army and Navy, but also to that work in connection with aircraft factories and other defense plant expansion under private auspices, it was said.

When employer-employee differences arise in this industry, an initial effort will be made to settle the dispute locally and, if this fails, the aid of a national joint trade board, comprising equal representation of contractors and workers will be invoked. Should the conflict remain unresolved it would then be referred to the United States Conciliation Service for final disposition.

The agreement was the first reached in any branch of the building and metal trade industries since the A. F. of L. laid down its no-strike policy on defense work last January, Edward Ackerley, Third Vice-President of the union, said.

Sale of U. S. Ships To Eire Is Blocked

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Eire Government has been unable to obtain Maritime Commission approval for the purchase of two cargo ships in the United States, Francis Aiken, Irish Minister of Defense Co-ordination, disclosed here yesterday.

Mr. Aiken, who came here to seek to purchase wheat, arms, and other supplies, called at the State Department with the Irish Minister, Robert Brennan, for a conference with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

Mr. Aiken said the two ships of about 5,000 tons each were purchased several weeks ago but the Maritime Commission still had not given approval for the transfer. He said Eire hoped to buy about a dozen ships with which to transport supplies from this country.

Fort Mead Sabotage Aired

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., March 21 (AP)—Army officials yesterday were investigating what they called "prolonged and skillful sabotaging" of construction work at this Army camp.

Camp officials disclosed that uprights in camp barracks had been sawed through so that they would collapse under heavy loads, spikes had been driven into electric cables in an apparent effort to cause short circuits and start fires, and cement pillars had been weakened.

Army officers in charge of construction said the sabotage was the work of men who knew their business, and not the work of disgruntled laborers.

Discovery that barracks support pillars had been sawed almost through was made by Lewis Croxton, a Scranton, Pa., carpenter employed on the construction work.

Military authorities refused to confirm or deny reports that representatives of the Department of Justice were conducting an investigation at the camp.

The damage, officials said, was done in buildings in an area which will be occupied by Regular Army troops scheduled to report here in the near future.

A military guard has been thrown around the barracks.

Germany Surveys Its Consular List

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Germany is making a survey of its consular staffs to determine how many persons would have to be transported home in the event of a break in relations with this country, it is disclosed.

German sources said the check-up was "routine" and applied to other countries as well as the United States and in no way signified that a break in relations between the United States and Germany was considered imminent.

German consulates were asked what members of their staffs would wish to return to Germany in such an emergency and for whom transportation and other arrangements would have to be made by the Government.

New York Bus Strike Over Pending Final Arbitration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Motorbus service on New York City Omnibus Corporation and Fifth Avenue Coach Company lines will resume tomorrow when the 3,500 striking members of the Transport Workers Union, who have been out since March 10, bring the busses back on the streets pending final arbitration of the dispute.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia named William Hammatt Davis, of President Roosevelt's newly-appointed National Defense Labor Mediation Board and first Chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, who has been approved by both sides in the dispute, as arbitrator today.

According to the agreement obtained by the three-man fact-finding board named by Mayor La Guardia March 19 from the disputants at City Hall last night, the union's demands for a wage raise and improved working conditions adding $1,000,000 to the companies' budgets yearly will be adjudicated by Mr. Davis. All other issues in the strike which has tied up 95 per cent of the City's motorbus transport have been settled.

The settlement is viewed in labor circles as a victory for the union because in any event it will get new contracts at least as favorable as the agreements that expired on Feb. 28. The companies' first proposals were to cut advantages to employees contained in the old contracts.

The union demands to be submitted to the arbitrator are for $750,000 of additional benefits for employees of the Omnibus Corporation and $250,000 for those of the Fifth Avenue Company. The awards of the arbitrator will be retroactive to March 1.

The agreement to arbitrate was signed by Michael J. Quill, international President; Austin J. Hogan, President of the New York local, and John Santo, International Secretary-Treasurer, acting for the union, and John E. McCarthy, President of both bus companies.

Mechanics and maintenance men returned to work at garages of the two companies today to prepare the buses to start rolling tomorrow. An estimated 900,000 passengers travel on the facilities of the two lines daily.

Mayor La Guardia last night voiced the City's thanks for aid in solving the tie-up to Noel T. Dowling, Nash Professor of Law at Columbia University; Thomas E. Murray, former receiver for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and William S. Menden, former President of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, the fact-finding board trio.

"You have rendered a very useful service," he said, "please accept my thanks and those of the people of Manhattan and the territory served by these busses."

The union called the walk-out when negotiations broke off on union demands for benefits aggregating $3,000,000 and company counter-proposals for diminution of employee benefits in the expired contracts.

The bus tie-up was widely viewed here as the preliminary to a contest between the union and the City Administration over renewal of the contracts the union held with the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit system expiring on June 30. The union is prepared to make a bitter-end fight for a closed shop while Mayor La Guardia has taken a stand against it, holding that the State Construction forbids closed shops among Government employees.

$1,300,000,000 for War

OTTAWA, March 21 (AP)—After a month's debate, the House of Commons last night adopted the resolution of Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley preparatory to introduction of a $1,300,000,000 war appropriation bill to cover war costs in the fiscal year beginning April 1.

Waterway Faces Battle On Geographical Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—A lively battle on geographical lines over the proposed St. Lawrence power-seaway agreement gave its first Congressional rumblings today as members waited for the terms of the agreement which will be placed simultaneously before Congress here and the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa tomorrow.

On March 14, 1934, the Senate voted 46 "aye" to 42 "nay" on ratification of such a waterway, thereby rejecting the treaty which Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt had both sponsored, under the two-thirds constitutional requirement. The majority vote for ratification fell 12 votes short of the constitutional requirement.

The legislative feature of the present situation is that Mr. Roosevelt intends to get around this two-thirds feature by arguing that the defense aims of the recently enacted Lend-Lease Bill give him authority to propose the matter as an executive agreement rather than as a treaty.

Under a 1909 Canadian-United States treaty it was also agreed that settlement of matters relating to boundary waters should be agreed upon by "mutual arrangements" carried through "by concurrent or reciprocal legislation" rather than by formal treaty.

Opponents of the treaty will attack this maneuver, it was indicated here today. A stiff legislative battle seems to be forming on geographical lines with the apparent weight of advantage on the Administration's side.

Major pressure group for the St. Lawrence Waterway is the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association. Twenty-one States give this their support, and from these regions political support in Congress will come. They are:

California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Opposition in East

Against the plan are many representatives of the Eastern Coast and Gulf States. Cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore see shipping diverted from their docks to the Great Lakes. Also railroads and certain lake carriers, power companies, and canal interests have a monetary stake in the present system.

The recently formed National St. Lawrence Project Conference heads up these groups and includes representatives from the American Mining Congress, American Live Stock Association, Association of American Railroads, Inland Water Petroleum Carriers Association, Lake Carriers Association, the Merchants Association of New York, National Coal Association, New York Board of Trade, Southern States Industrial Council, Transportation Association of America, and Virginia State Port Authority.

Chambers of Commerce of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and local chambers of Akron, Ohio, Boston, Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, New Orleans, La., and Pittsburgh are represented in the membership.

Typical of what is happening as rival forces converge on Washington, Richard F. Malia, Secretary of the National Seaway Council, and representative of the Great Lakes Harbors Association favorable to the waterway, said at Chicago today that he would leave at once for Washington to "encourage congressional ratification of the agreement."

The defense issue is the chief new factor in the contest. On Dec. 5 President Roosevelt told the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Conference that the country "needs this great landlocked sea as a secure haven in which it will always be able to build ships" and the power, for defense needs.

Opponents argue that the seaway can not be completed till after the present war, and that power can be more quickly mobilized by building coal-using power plants.

As to this President Roosevelt's last word is that it takes four years to build a battleship (like the four years estimated for the seaway) and that if it is wise to continue battleship building for defense then it is wise to build the seaway also.

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, who led the fight against ratification of the 1934 treaty, said "unless there has been some new development I don't know about, I'd oppose it now."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said, "Every day brings us larger evidence that we are becoming a one-man government."

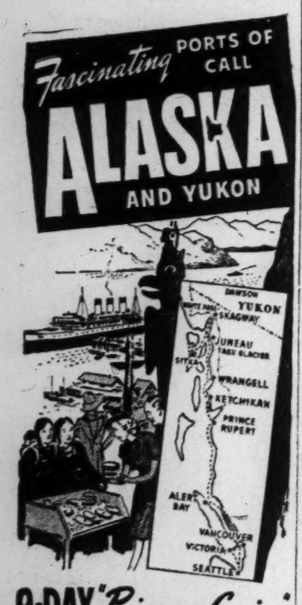
Airways to Get Static-Free Radio

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Plans for providing the Nation's 35,000 miles of airways with static-free radio have been disclosed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator, said the New York-Chicago airway would be the first equipped with ultra-high frequency radio ranges.

He said that if Congress appropriates the $2,477,000 asked by President Roosevelt, 11 other routes would be equipped with ultra-high frequency radio.

He said new ranges are being established on the New York-Chicago airway at Easton, Sunbury, Black, Shannon, and Millbrook, Pa.; Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Millersburg, Ind., and Chicago Heights, Ill.



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Seven Billions Aid Bill Gains Backing in Senate

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—With Senate opposition to the $7,000,000,000 arms aid appropriation bill melting away like last week's snow, Administration leaders confidently predicted today that it will be introduced next Monday and passed the same day.

In part their forecast was based on the quick action of the Senate yesterday which, in a two-hour session, approved almost without opposition Army-Navy supplemental authorizations and appropriations amounting to $3,950,000,000. A portion of this sum will pay for five superdreadnaughts of 65,000 tons each now under construction and believed to be the world's largest and most powerful warcraft.

About the only real contest came in a flareup over the old and minor bone of contention, whether the Navy should be allowed to purchase Argentine beef.

Even the effort to conciliate Latin American good will at this critical time was not sufficient to overthrow the prejudice of Senators from cattle-raising States against such a step, and they answered the old battlecry and in a tie-vote 32 to 32, blocked the effort of the Senate Appropriations Committee to strike from the bill the House prohibition of foreign food purchases for U. S. warships.

The Administration served notice, however, that the matter would be brought up for reconsideration next Monday. The absence of Vice-President Wallace—who was at lunch—meant that the tie could not be broken in the Administration's behalf to aid the Good Neighbor policy. The Vice-President can vote only in a tie.

Today, William S. Knudsen, OPM Director, testified in secret before the Senate Deficiencies Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, following testimony of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, yesterday, in behalf of the $7,000,000,000 aid bill.

Though the testimony was behind closed doors it is known that General Marshall told the Committee he is confident money from the new bill could be used to build up Latin American defenses as well as those of Britain, Greece and China, another effort to aid Latin American neighborliness. Secretaries Knox and Stimson, and Budget Director Harold D. Smith also appeared in behalf of the bill.

Repuublican Opposition Melts

Republican opposition to the "big 7" appropriation bill is rapidly declining. Both Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who opposed the Lend-Lease bill in the Senate 60-to-31 vote, indicate they will support the fiscal measure implementing the Act, now that it is enacted.

Senator Taft said he may withhold a move to vote the appropriations on a fiscal year basis rather than for the full life of the bill as planned.

"I do not think $7,000,000,000 is excessive for two years and three months," he said. "My only question is whether the appropriation should not be made on an annual basis, with contract authority for the rest. It is a technical question and I may not raise it. I am on record for aid to Britain."

However, Senator Gerald P. Nye, (R) of North Dakota, said a "serious effort" would be made to cut the outlay to $3,500,000,000. Attempts to cut it to $5,000,000,000 were crushed in the House.

New Strike Board to Meet; Ford Outlook Termed Better

By the Associated Press

The first meeting of the new National Defense Labor Mediation board was set today for March 25. Meanwhile, independent efforts to adjust differences between labor and management in several industries were proving successful.

Detroit — James F. Dewey, Federal labor conciliator, announced today that prospects for an amicable adjustment of the dispute between the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and the Ford Motor Company have been greatly enhanced by mediation conferences of the past few weeks.

Mr. Dewey indicated that steps taken by the Ford Company and the National Labor Relations Board had relieved the tension between the union and the company since the union declared its "intent to strike" at the Rouge and Lincoln plants here.

The Ford Company employs approximately 100,000 workers in the Detroit area and has $154,000,000 worth of defense contracts.

Mr. Dewey said the company had re-employed "most" of the 1,000 Rouge plant employees that the U. A. W.-C. I. O. had charged were dismissed for union activity over a period of the past seven months.

New York—C. I. O. bus drivers agreed to end their 11-day walkout and go back to work tomorrow while a disputed wage issue is arbitrated.

Elizabeth, N. J.—An eight-day strike at the General Instrument Corporation plant was settled last night when American Federation of Labor electrical workers obtained increased wages.

Los Angeles—A representative of the Office of Production Management was due to arrive here today to try to settle the C. I. O.-called strike at the Harvill Die Casting Company. Officials of six large factories turning out planes for the United States and British Governments declared airplane plants on the West Coast would have to shut down unless the strike ends quickly and they can get needed parts from Harvill. The union die casters are seeking wage increases.

South Plainfield, N. J.—Prospects brightened for settlement of the strike of 2,000 A. F. of L. employees of the Cornell Dubilier Electrical and Radio Parts Manufacturing Company here. After a Washington conference, Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey said both sides agreed to attempt to work out an arrangement to resume work under an extension of a recently-expired contract. Mr. Eaton said the company had indicated it was willing to grant wage increases.

Wright Field, Ohio—A strike which ha sstopped construction work for three weeks at the Army Air Corps' $5,900,000 testing laboratories here remained unsettled, and the War Department was reported to have decided to wait a little longer before taking such "drastic" action as had been hinted by an Army spokesman earlier in the week. It had been reported that the Army might take over the construction work, completing it with labor supplied from civil service rolls.

A. F. of L. building trades members quit work at the field when five C. I. O. employees of an electrical contractor began working.

Pittsburgh—A committee from the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee opened formal negotiations with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The average wage at present was said to be 87 cents and the minimum 62½ cents.

Other developments affecting labor included:

William Green, President, announcing the A. F. of L. would conduct an "aggressive" campaign to organize automobile workers, said 15 to 20 organizers were being sent into the field. The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers now holds collective bargaining agreements with General Motors and Chrysler, among others, and claims to be the dominant union organization in the industry.

Mr. Green also announced that the A. F. of L. had received assurances from Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the OPM, that action would be taken to assure employment for workers whose jobs were affected by restrictions on use of aluminum for non-defense purposes.

Soviet Names Isakoff Naval Chief of Staff

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP)—Admiral I. S. Isakoff, Vice-Commissar of the Navy, was appointed Naval Chief of Staff today. He succeeded Admiral L. M. Galler. Admiral Galler was appointed Vice-Commissar of the Navy.

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America: Slave or Free?

16 *Family Still Holds Top Place In Social Affairs of Democracy*

Man's first educational institution was the family. Since the dawn of history, and in every race, the family has been the fundamental unit, sheltering and training the young.

Many have been its adjustments to social changes:—to migrations, wars, shifting national boundaries; to an industrialism which sent it into the cities, its arts and crafts beyond the home walls, and took its mothers out to work in factories; to an age of motorized living, when its houses became smaller, its recreation went further afield, its habits were remolded by movies, electrical appliances, automobiles. Yet in essential form and function it persists.

And man's faith in it persists. In the face of statistics, in the face of social and financial problems drastically affecting it, young men and women, contemplating the future, ever dream of a home of their own, a family unit in the larger State.

In the democracies, its changes make men deplore it as "decadent," as "passing." In the totalitarian states decrees force it into new patterns, lesser spheres of influence. Yet, it survives the changes; while decrees themselves are withdrawn or nullified by later decrees. So boys and girls of Germany, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Mexico, the United States, and on around the globe, still know the family as their first social training ground, still look for the lights of home.

Slave Way

Because the family, due to its makeup of old and young living together, has shown a strong sense of tradition, homes the world over have much in common. Thus the children of the totalitarian states—while after reaching school age they come more and more under the supervision of a disciplinary and paternal government—live very much as children of the democracies, allowing for traditional national differences. Children of Russia, Japan, Italy, and Germany are notably much loved. As in the democracies, the home is a recognized institution for the child's early training.

Yet, the men and women who rear around their children a home in the totalitarian states do so under conditions very different from those in a democracy. They themselves, to begin with, are subservient to the state. Their home is primarily an organ of the will of the state.

Fundamental in any land undergoing swift social revolution is the separation in viewpoint between the parents who knew the old way and the children who know only the new. This rift between old and young, perennially deplored by adults in every country and in every generation, is highly intensified in totalitarian states today.

Allegiance to the State

In Soviet Russia, children have been praised and offered prizes for "exposing" their parents as dangerous to the State. They are drilled that their primary allegiance is to the State, not to their parents.

"Obey your parents only if they advise you to do something useful," is one of the commands. If, for example, Russian parents try to attract their children to religion the children are not obliged to be obedient, and the schools fortify the children in such a stand.

A certain family in Nazi Germany was enjoying a social evening with some neighbors who had dropped in. Some "anecdotes" were told and soon afterward their eldest son, a young fellow, got up and left the room. Later that night the father was called to the front door. "I am sorry," the son told him as Nazi officials took both parents off to a concentration camp, "but I had to report you. I know my duty to the Führer."

The Soviet's experimentation with marriage laws has affected family life. Easy divorce, even with enforced alimony to each former wife for a child's support, drastically changes home relations. But the greatest changes to the home result from the State's close supervision of children through the centrally controlled schools and youth organizations.

Lithe young Baldur of the Hitler Youth spends much of his time away from home—at youth camps, at meetings, at patriotic celebrations; and to a lesser degree so does his sister. Further, he is encouraged to be self-sufficient from an early age, doing for himself in the name of independence from mere womenfolk the little things mothers in democratic countries naturally do for younger children—like putting on his shoes or washing behind his ears.

He early acquires a spirit of subordination to his group outside the home, an admiration for the Spartan simplicity and courage of the Führer, and a determination to be "tough as leather, hard as Krupp steel, and swift as a greyhound."

Women's Place in Home

The war is sending German women into industries, so the pattern right now is not according to Nazi conviction—which insists that women's place is in the home. Within the Reich itself over 8,000,000 women are employed, and although this is considered a temporary wartime condition, the influence upon the home, should the war be a long one, may be deeply felt.

To the citizen of a democracy, it is the position of women under totalitarianism that tells the most concerning the influence of the home on young people.

With the advent of Fascism in Spain came a series of decrees tending to relegate the woman exclusively to the home. One is that she may not register with employment bureaus.

In Italy, women may fill not more than 5 per cent of the administrative posts nor 20 per cent of the clerical in the civil service. The legal minimum marriage age has been reduced from 15 to 14 Women are excluded from all employment "considered detrimental to their actual or potential capacity as mothers." Further, no woman may teach a male person over 11 years of age in a subject which "affects the character."

In Germany, even though at present drafted by millions to serve the State in industrial capacities, woman is considered subservient to man. Added to this, in all totalitarian countries, she has not full authority over her children.

This is the mother of boys and girls, the woman who shapes the child's earlier training.

Free Way

In a democracy, a man's home still is his castle. Schools reach into it with demands upon the children's time and effort; the business and industrial world has a say, through minimum-hour and other regulations; the numbers of home needs now supplied outside the home give the factory an influence; and the encroaching community exerts an influence also.

But the fundamental independence of the home, the completeness of its authority where the rearing of its children is concerned, still is accepted.

The family in a democracy is adjusting constantly to changing conditions. It is true that many families do not measure up as home centers. In varying degrees, however, the home in the democracy has two chief functions:

1. Major responsibility for the protection and care of the young.
2. Training in social relationships through the give-and-take provided by the affectionate intimacies of the family group.

In a land where democratic thinking is a political and social ideal, the give-and-take within the family unit tends to be democratic. Allowing, therefore, for shadings in the direction of patriarchal and dictatorial on the one hand, and laissez-faire on the other, what are some of the outstanding characteristics of the homes to be found in a democracy? What are the democratic family relationships largely impossible in lands where parents and children alike are subservient to an exacting ideology that calls itself the state?

Typical American Family

The Browns, a family we shall build out of statistics compiled from recent studies of the democratic family, live in a small Midwestern city, in a modest home of their own, have a boy in high school, a girl just entering a local college, and a smaller boy. Mr. Brown is a salesman, they have a car in which he drives to business, and do their own work. Mrs. Brown belongs to the local parent-teacher association, and the women's club. The children have a variety of hobbies, a great many friends who are in and out of the home, enjoy the movies and their school games.

Family discussion is taken for granted. Ever since the children could understand, they have been included in the making of plans that affect the entire family. If there is little privacy within the home, there is at the same time a sharing of individual interests and affairs. Mother's program at the club, Bob's argument with the chairman of the school dance committee over spending so much on decorations, Marjorie's chances for a part in the school opera, Father's and Billy's schedule for cutting the grass—all are family possessions, casually and interestedly talked over at the table or across the house from one room to another.

The family budget is freely discussed. While Mother and Dad hold the reins, the children's fair share of expenditures is a matter of general conversation. Allowances are paid them. Bob adds to his by cutting the grass for Mr. Sharp, and Billy substitutes on a neighbor boy's paper route. Vacations are taken in the family car, after much talk over the entire year, as to where they shall go.

If Mother entertains, Marjorie usually comes home early enough to help, and she has been in on the plans, too. If there are guests for dinner, the whole family pitches in, the children doing the dishes and knowing full well just how important to Dad's work "entertaining the boss" or to Mother's feelings "giving the Smiths a swell time" may be. In return, the children have friends in, and Mother or Dad may help out with the household chores.

Public Opinion Governs

If responsibilities for household duties are shirked by any of the children, public opinion makes the situation an uncomfortable one for the shirker, and amidst argument that may or may not turn to laughter, each child is helped to see cause and result.

Differences of opinion arise, but compromise usually is reached through arbitration, persuasion, reason.

As the Browns gain in mastery of the democratic way within the family, each member tends to take more part in neighborhood and community affairs. The children are "in things" at school; Mrs. Brown is picked to collect for the community fund.

Mr. Brown talks politics with Mr. Jones, and is free to say that the Government is going to the dogs, but he listens to most of the President's speeches on the radio, and reads the morning headlines eagerly at breakfast. He skips some of the local elections, but never misses voting in presidential years, and always has his opinions of candidates, local or national, which he airs freely.

The older children have theirs, too, and frequently disagree with him, a fact which neither surprises nor bothers him.

If the democratic government the Browns are used to suddenly should try to penalize, even arrest them, for their free political expressions of opinion around the dinner table they would hold the action unwarranted. What goes on within the home, or even within the home's relations with other homes, is considered by parents of a democracy entirely their own affair.

Likewise, the Browns would say, it is no business of the government to tell parents how far their authority goes. It may give advice, yes, and welcome; but regulate, no. Up to a reasonable point the schools may do what they like with Bob, Marjorie, and Billy; but if the Browns lose confidence in the schools they may start a movement to change things.

How much of their traditional authority the Browns would voluntarily give up to the state in war is indicated by the way parents of Great Britain have adjusted themselves to war conditions and regulations.

But the Browns know that a democratic government in peacetime cannot, against the will of the people, demand that the children spend a year in a labor camp, train for certain industries, march in numerous parades, and belong to youth organizations which are responsible only to the State.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

British 'Marching Orders': Stand and Fight

Continued from Page 1

stance of German troops being dropped in the uniform of the country they were invading," it is hard not to have some qualms.

Even if it were true that the Hitler staff did not drop German parachutists in Dutch and Belgian uniforms this would only constitute an additional reason to expect some such innovation here.

Impressive Defense Plans

Thus there undoubtedly exist certain disconcerting parallels between the British position vis-à-vis invasion and the complacent attitude of the French toward impregnability of their own frontier defenses.

Without wishing either to exaggerate this analogy or ignore the essential differences which also exist, I feel that it is imperative to record the impression which has struck me on going into invasion prospects since my return to England.

Having said all this, the fact remains that I am still convinced from what I have seen of Britain's defense preparations that Herr Hitler will not succeed in invading Britain.

The invasion problem can only be correctly assessed if it is put in perspective and fitted correctly into the whole war scheme. Every move that Herr Hitler has made since his reoccupation of the Rhineland back in 1936 has tended to confirm his own alleged statement: "I never start a war until I have won it."

Victims' Strength Sapped

This is actually a somewhat cryptic summary of the Nazi system which never invades a country until the intended victim has been thoroughly undermined and weakened by every possible means of pressure and propaganda beforehand.

A useful simile is that of ancient armies who nearly always before they attempted to storm a besieged city first undermined its walls, while at the same time weakening its internal resistance if possible by starvation and even treachery.

So it can be taken as certain that Herr Hitler won't attempt to invade Britain until he is convinced—rightly or wrongly—that British resistance has been sufficiently undermined and softened, either by bombing or blockade or the Trojan horse of "fifth column" activities, to make actual operations relatively easy.

German Thoroughness

It can also be assumed with almost complete certainty that Herr Hitler will not even attempt to invade Britain until he has:

1. Evolved some new weapon or method of using existing weapons which he expects to give him the overwhelming advantage of surprise, or
2. He has prepared for invasion on the basis of this surprise attack with typical German thoroughness.

The break through into France succeeded because Herr Hitler had been able to bide his time until:

1. Eight months of inactivity had dulled the edge of French morale.
2. A weak spot in French defenses had been found and "fifth column" agents planted there.
3. Dive bomber technique of flying wedge attack, accompanied by tanks, had been carefully developed and fully prepared.

So in the case of Britain one can count on Herr Hitler being able to wait an indefinite length of time if he believes blockade and bombing are weakening British defenses during that period.

One can be sure that Herr Hitler is searching ceaselessly meanwhile for a weak spot in British defenses. He is unquestionably trying to devise some new weapon or new method of attack and going ahead with thorough preparations so as to be able to strike quickly in full force when he believes the opportune moment has arrived.

British Morale Unshaken

As far as the first of these conditions is concerned, Herr Hitler is sure to have a very long wait—unless he is misinformed about the real state of British morale. Both bombing and the blockade admittedly constitute serious problems for Britain, but there is absolutely no evidence that the airblitz of the last six months has even begun to break British civilian morale or disorganize the Nation's military defense.

As for the effects of the blockade they are acknowledged to be very serious from the point of view of shipping losses. But even without American naval aid which, after passage of the Lend-Lease Bill now appears more than ever likely, the food and supply problems, though serious, show little sign of becoming really acute until next autumn or winter, at least as far as the purely defensive needs of Britain are concerned.

Dangerous Gaps Filled

As for weak spots in Britain's invasion defenses, last summer there were at least two such vulnerable points. One was the small number of fighter airplanes and pilots which Britain had at that time. The second was the shortage of certain kinds of equipment, in particular antitank guns and other kinds of equipment, including artillery as well as insufficient quantities of tanks and armored cars.

Both of these dangerous gaps have now been filled. England undoubtedly has both the necessary fighter planes and the pilots to maintain daylight superiority in the air over England which the RAF won by sheer prowess and heroism last September.

The six-month respite which was gained thereby has enabled British factories to make good the losses in artillery and tanks which had to be abandoned in the Dunkirk retreat.

There may, of course, be other possible weak spots. It is a fact, for instance, that the necessity of spreading the British fleet not only over home waters but across the ship lanes of the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean has put a serious strain on the resources of the Admiralty. Just how the Royal Navy in such circumstances would stand up to invasion demands remains to be seen.

Another weak point is undoubtedly Eire. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's determinedly neutral attitude not only deprives Britain of a much-needed basis for naval and air operations, but leaves a way open for Herr Hitler to launch an invasion attempt first upon Ireland, and, if he succeeds there, use Ireland as an additional base of operations against Britain's back door.

Finally as far as new weapons or methods of attack are concerned it is naturally not possible to say very much. But although one could wish for more evidence that the British were taking this into account, it is also true, of course, that any defensive preparations made along these lines would have to be secret, and therefore would not be evident.

What can be said at least is that the British General Staff is emphatically not depending on defensive strategy of the passive type that proved fatal to the French.

The staff on the contrary is basing British defenses, first, on offensive action by the Air Force and Fleet in bombing Continental invasion bases; and, second, on a highly mobile system of mechanized forces deliberately planned to cope with the flying column tactics the Germans employed so successfully in France.

In addition the Regular Army and Home Guard have been greatly improved by additional intensive training in the last six months, and are now much better equipped and better able to cope with anything the Nazis might do in the way of parachute landings or attempts to land large forces inland by transport plane.

Huge Losses in Invasion

Thus on balance there appears to be good reason to share the optimistic view which prevails here that if Herr Hitler attempts to invade Britain he will be decisively repulsed with tremendous losses.

For there is one important difference between the situation in Britain today and France last year. At that time I, in company with many others, had virtually complete confidence in the solidity and resistance of the French Army and French frontier defenses, although we knew that there were grave political divisions and social disunity in France. Therefore, the sort of atmosphere existed where Herr Hitler's "fifth column" could work most effectively.

In Britain today this is not the case. There is some dissatisfaction, and a very small minority have begun to express dissentient views and talk of a compromise peace.

But the country as a whole—and what is perhaps even more important, its leadership—is firm, confident, and united. It is this fact in my opinion that in the end will prove decisive, so that if Herr Hitler does attempt to invade England, his attack will be broken to pieces, not so much against the Nation's military defenses—strong as they undoubtedly are—but against the unconquerable unity and spirit of the British people.

Can Britain take the initiative in the air? Mr. Browne discusses the new phases of the air-war in tomorrow's article.

Blind Men Do Mop Job For Defense Before Due

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21 (AP)—Seven blind men here have completed a defense contract, 11 days ahead of schedule.

Working at the rate of 75 dozen a day, the men shipped the final 7,500 of 22,500 mops for the Army to the Quartermaster Depot at Atlanta yesterday. The shipment was not due until April 1.

Feeling chilly?

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Nazis Fire Plymouth In Heavy Night Attack

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The port of Plymouth, pounded repeatedly by the Luftwaffe, was subjected to one of its heaviest night air raids of the war.

Thousands of incendiary bombs, followed by demolition explosives, damaged three churches, a motion picture house, commercial buildings and many private homes.

Officials said that although there was much fire damage, casualties were not expected to be heavy.

[In Berlin it was stated that the Naval provision depot at Plymouth was destroyed by fires set last night by Nazi air raiders, who also were said to have inflicted damage on strategic industries in that area. Fires were set aboard several ships in Plymouth harbor, it was claimed.]

The raid began a few hours after King George VI and Queen Elizabeth finished an inspection tour of the city, visiting shipyards and the naval base before leaving.

Fire fighters worked until dawn to bring under control a series of blazes, some of which, the Government acknowledged, were of serious proportions.

Though the attack was not lengthy, it was sharp.

The first raiders dropped numerous "chandelier flares" which cast a bright glare over the scene, and they were followed by relays of bombers at two-minute intervals.

Anti-aircraft fire was intense, but the Government made no claims that any of the raiders were shot down.

Most of the city's population took to underground shelters before the first bombs fell.

A communiqué said last night's raids were on a much smaller scale than those of recent nights.

Little damage and few casualties were reported in London which escaped the type of heavy raid sustained on the previous night.

The Air Ministry news service said that on one patrol flight off the Netherlands coast yesterday afternoon a Beaufort reconnaissance bomber:

Machine-gunned "thoroughly" two German E-boats.

Bombed a German supply ship, the crew of which took to boats.

Raked gun positions on the Frisian Islands with machine-gun fire.

Nazis 'Over Here'

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The British Press Association said today that the German warships which Prime Minister Winston Churchill said March 18 had "crossed to the American side of the Atlantic" were the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

The Press Association did not give the source of its information.

Mr. Churchill told the Pilgrims, a British-American Society, that not only German "battle cruisers" but also Nazi U-boats had crossed the Atlantic and already had sunk unconvoyed British ships as far west as the forty-second meridian, which runs 1,500 miles east of New York.

He did not specify the size of the Nazi raiding force, but the term he used for the surface raiders indicated that they were of the size of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, sister ships of 26,000 tons each.

His statement came in a formal welcome for John G. Winant, new United States Ambassador to London.

'Sunken' Ship Safe

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The 8,441-ton British freighter Empire Attendant, which had been reported torpedoed and sunk 1,000 miles off the Irish Coast on March 7, along with four other ships in a convoy, arrived today and anchored at Quarantine.

Capt. Ary Kooy of the Dutch liner Leerdam had said on his arrival March 19 that he was close to the Empire Attendant when a torpedo sank her.

British officials here refused comment on her arrival and said her captain and crew would not be allowed to tell of their experiences.

Lady Astor's Task

PLYMOUTH, England, March 21 (AP)—Lady Astor, Virginia-born Member of Parliament and Acting Mayor of Plymouth in the absence of her husband, toured every rest center in the city today giving words of praise and encouragement to citizens bombed from their homes in last night's Nazi raid.

Obviously fatigued from a sleepless night of directing fire fighters at her own palatial home, she made a thorough inspection, beginning with Virginia House, the City's biggest center.

Five hundred persons were being cared for at Virginia House, which Lady Astor and her husband established.

Many residences, including Lady Astor's, were without heat and water, but all the homeless were accommodated at the rest centers, all equipped to house, feed, and clothe them.

Rome Posters Call U. S. Blind

By the Associated Press

ROME, March 21—The anti-American campaign in Italy reached the poster stage yesterday with the appearance of broadsides on the walls of Rome which coupled the United States and Great Britain in a "great conflict" with Italy, Germany and Japan.

Virginio Gayda, who frequently gets his editorial slants directly from Premier Benito Mussolini, wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia that measures taken in the United States against Fascists, Nazis and Communists in public and private jobs were signs that President Roosevelt's "war march is advancing day by day with quickened step toward involving the people and fortune of the United States ever more irreparably in the European conflict."

"Let it be said here that Fascism (Fascist units) and therefore Fascists no longer exist in the United States," Mr. Gayda added.

The posters said "against the North American menace, all the European continent has come together behind the Axis and is organizing its own economic and commercial life outside the United States, whose blindness will have to be atoned for in the future."

A special number of the magazine Storia (history) entitled "Secret America" meanwhile was devoted to what it said were "American" evils.

The copy was filled with pictures of strikes, lynchings, gangsters, news of the "freak" variety, and other items and cartoons tending to show the United States as a land of extravagance, lawlessness, brutality and craziness.

Coventry Refuses to Stay Blitzed

COVENTRY, England, March 21 (AP)—Coventry—the City whose name is now used to describe the type of "all-out" bombing it sustained last November—has become an example of quick recovery.

People laugh, whistle, and go about their work. Children are playing in the streets and school lots again.

Fire-blackened cathedral walls stand as a reminder of the destruction, but stores have been reopened and new ones set up.

A purchaser can get the latest clothes, house furnishings, fertilizer, spring flowers, green goods, children's toys—practically anything he can buy anywhere else in England.

Many who lost their homes, life savings, and even their families, are staying on to help rebuild.

The management and employees of one big factory which was heavily hit by fire bombs worked so hard to get going again that it lost only four days' operations.

"We've made that up already," said the works manager. "In fact the attack spurred the workers to increase our output 10 per cent morethan before the blitz."

On a spot where there was a dairy farm 18 months ago is a factory humming with activity which would do credit to the most ultra-modern plant.

Nazis Tighten Grip on Dutch

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, via Berlin March 21 (AP)—A decree today gave German High Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart authority to set up machinery to execute summary justice—shooting for serious offenses—and to set aside Netherlands officials any time it is necessary for "public security."

The emergency administration may be applied to all of the Netherlands or to limited districts.

The announcement said that no special events at this time prompted the extension of the Commissioner's powers, but that the measure was being prepared in event of repetition of riots, strikes and conspiracies against German authority.

Under the decree, Dutch Mayors, Judges, and other officials would be relieved of their authority and the SS (blackshirted Elite Guard) would assume police functions.

A German high court, members of which would be appointed by the Commissioner, would be the supreme judicial authority at any time Herr Seyss-Inquart decides public security demands such steps.

Aside from the extreme penalty for serious offenses, prison terms up to life may also be applied.

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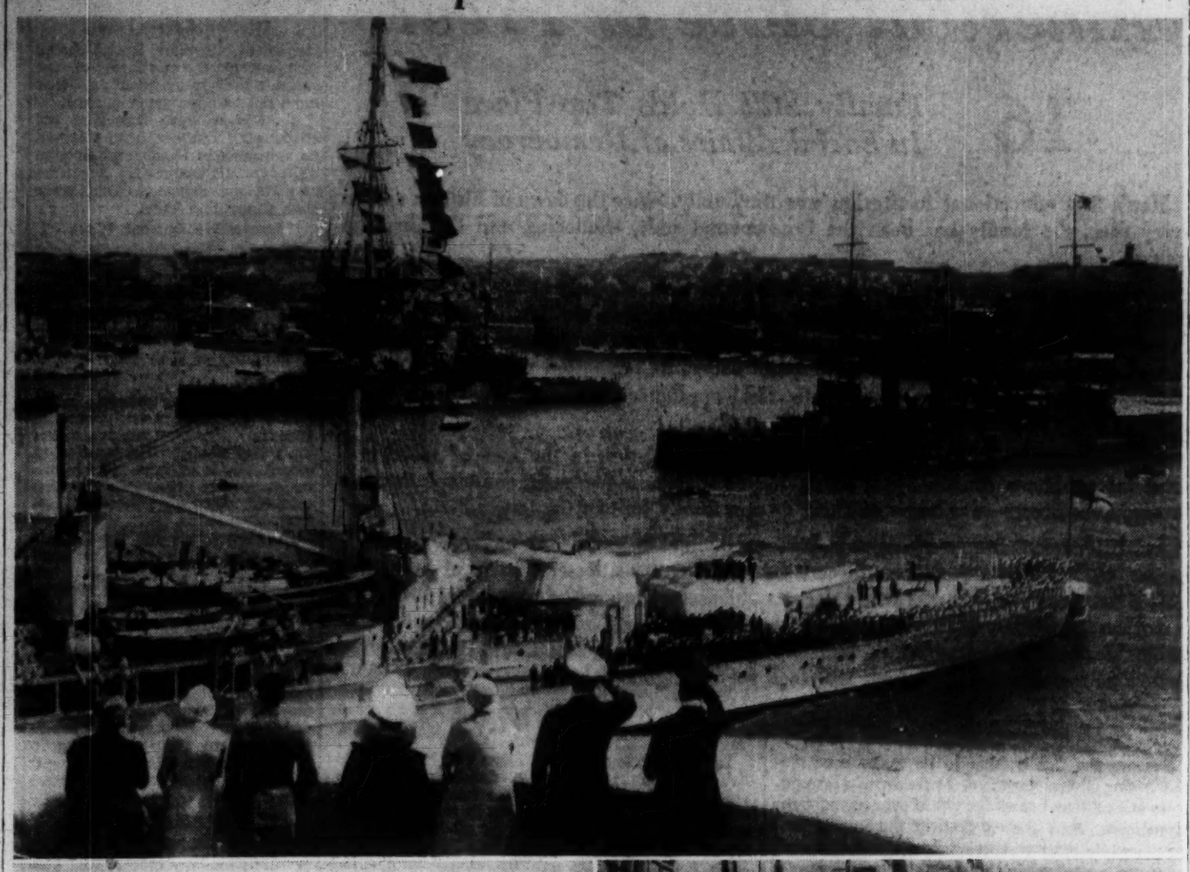
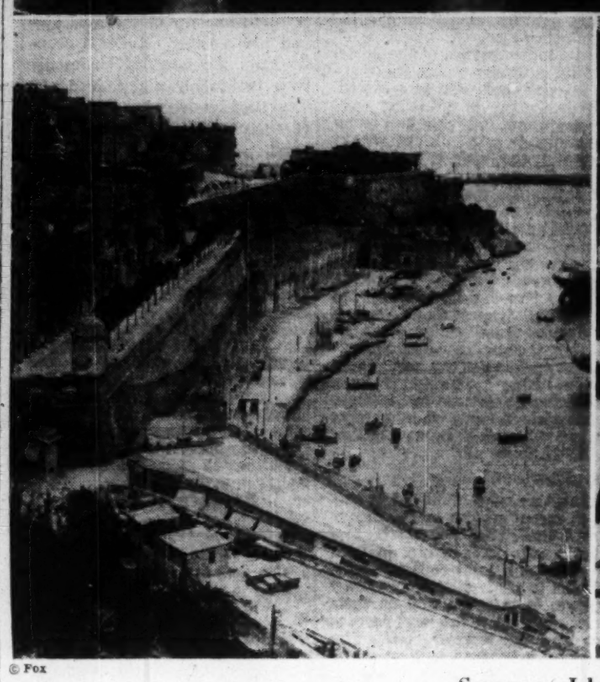
British Outpost in the Mediterranean





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Scenes on Island of Malta

Top: Part of the British fleet stationed in Malta's capacious "Grand Harbor." Lower left: Valletta, Malta, showing the rock-like appearance of the Capital which has withstood repeated bombings by Axis raiders. Lower right: British troops marching through a Maltese village.

Axis Air Attacks on Malta Fail to Weaken Stronghold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The manner in which the island of Malta comes almost unscathed from the persistent attentions of Axis airmen is explained partly by the strong natural defenses afforded by this rock in mid-Mediterranean.

For the population that remains on the island—most of the women and children have been sent to safer places—the rocky nature of the island has made the construction of air-raid shelters comparatively easy.

Indeed, the houses themselves, give good protection, being made of heavy stone blocks. The ordinary method of building residences in Malta is to excavate the cellar and so obtain materials for building the house. Thanks to this fact, to the rapid construction of effective shelters, and to defense by Royal Air Force planes and anti-aircraft fire, civilian casualties in air raids have been comparatively moderate, even in the thickly-populated dockyard areas.

The fortifications of the island, constructed through centuries of fighting, first against one great power and then another, have merged into the landscape and call for little extra camouflage. To the defense works built in the nineteenth century to withstand attack from Napoleon's troops have been added modern developments, such as barbed wire entanglements, concrete pillboxes, and heavy guns dominating the more open parts of the coast.

Natural Protection

The dockyard has natural protection in that it lies at the foot of the steep hill and is stretched out along the twisting banks of one of the creeks off the Grand Harbor. It is small. There is no large single sheet of water, but the docks are so conveniently arranged that the massive ships of today, the Hoods and the Warspites, can use them as did the three-deckers of Nelson, or the galleys of the Knights of the Order of St. John who for 250 years inhabited and defended the island.

Breakwaters built some 30 years ago partially protect the harbor, from Euroclydon, the wind which shipwrecked St. Paul on the island as related in the Acts of the Apostles, Chaps. 27 and 28, and "they knew that the island was called Melita."

Italian Link Denied

The galley harbor of the Knights of the Order of St. John is now the government dockyard. Two graving docks were constructed there in the last century. Since the World War a large floating dock has been fitted in the Grand Harbor itself at the same time as an airdrome was made at Hal Far, near the other harbor of Marsa Scirocco.

Despite long-sustained efforts by Italian propaganda to convince the world that Malta is really part of Italy, and that the Maltese—a a proud and ancient race with a marked individuality, language, and history of their own—are nothing more than a kind of inferior Italian, Malta has been an integral part of the British Empire—a key strategic point, since those early nineteenth-century days when the Maltese asked for British aid in their fight against Napoleon.

Though there was in the island before the war a small majority who favored Italian rule, it has virtually disappeared since hostilities began.

Thousands of Maltese men have joined the RAF, the Royal Malta Artillery and the King's Own Malta Regiment. The Anglo-Maltese League has sent to the British Minister of Aircraft Production many thousands of pounds from the Malta Fighter Plane Fund.

Even in the geographic sense, Malta ceased long ago to be a part of Italy. A prehistoric convulsion separated it geographically from that land, leaving it as the last trace of the land-bridge which once united Europe and Africa across what is now the central Mediterranean. The rocky little island, 27½ miles long by 13 miles wide, the largest of an archipelego of three, less than 60 miles off the Italian island of Sicily, has, since Italy entered the war, been prepared to face invasion.

India Nationalists Plan New Social Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new social and economic structure for India, ready to be put into effect at the close of the war, is the central purpose behind the so-called National Planning Committee, which the Nationalists of India, under the leadership of the imprisoned Jawaharlal Nehru, have put into operation.

According to Mr. Nehru, Chairman of the Committee, the aim of the group is to "socialize the national life in all its sectors." He considers that "the whole motive of the plan must be a social and co-operative one, not a competitive one based on a private profit." He believes the war will liquidate the world's present economic structure and that "revolutionary, social, and economic changes will take place in Britain and other countries."

The National Planning Committee was formed under the auspices of the Indian Nationalist Congress Party, as a result of socialist feeling within the Party. Mr. Nehru has been its prime mover. It has been working for months to produce an elaborate economic plan touching all aspects of Indian life. Its suggestions naturally are theoretical as they could be implemented only if the Congress Party secured complete control in India.

Partial Socialism

The majority opinion of the Committee does not go the whole way in eliminating private enterprise but it has put forward a number of socialist measures. It proposes State-ownership for what it calls "key" industries and this many mean any business of importance. There also would be State-ownership for industries connected with defense and for all public utilities, including electric power and city housing. There would be a nationalized reserve bank and all insurance would be brought under close government control. The Committee admits peasant proprietorship for land but wants to introduce as much co-operative and collective effort as possible.

One of Mr. Nehru's reasons for wishing to break the British connection is to have a clear field to introduce socialist measures. He once declared that he felt he could do nothing till he got rid of foreign business in India and the influence of the City of London.

Certain proposals of the National Planning Committee, particularly those concerned with banking and insurance, seem to be less concerned with socialism than with squeezing out the British. In this, and in its refusal to accept full socialism with Mr. Nehru, the Committee reflects the mixed motives of Congress Party economic policy.

Different Motives

There are Congress Party men, like Mr. Nehru, who want to destroy British capital and establish socialism. There are others, themselves important industrialists, who want to liquidate British business for the benefit of their own Indian capitalist enterprises. These men sometimes back socialist measures which would injure British businessmen, in the hope that once the British have been eliminated, they will be able to frustrate the effects of socialism upon themselves.

There are other, more sincere, Indian businessmen who reluctantly accept the socialism in the Congress Party for the sake of nationalist unity.

There have been various crises, when it seemed that the Congress Party would split into two opposing groups of socialists and conservative capitalists. A small section of socialists under Subhas Chandra Bose did break off.

There has been no big break, however, as neither the Right nor the Left of Congress felt strong enough to stand alone, and both wanted the prestige of the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi, whose attitude on the new Planning Committee has yet to be made clear.

Moslems of India Join United Front

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, March 21

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, said today the League was prepared to drop for the duration of the war its demand for partition of India and would co-operate in forming a popular government within the framework of India's present Constitution.

The original plan had been to establish Mohammedan India, territorially, under the name of Pakistan, mainly in northeast India including such provinces as Patirla, Punjab, Sind, Kashmir and Baluchistan.

British Claim Submarines Torpedoed 5 Italian Ships

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—British submarines, striking hard at Italy's efforts to reinforce its overseas armies, have torpedoed five laden Fascist transports and supply ships, the Admiralty announced today.

The list included two supply ships definitely sunk; a crowded troop transport exploded and considered certain to have been "completely destroyed"; and another supply ship "almost certainly" destroyed. The status of the fifth ship, a transport, was uncertain.

The attacks were conducted by three submarines, the Triumph, Utmost, and Unique, the latter two so newly built that naval manuals do not list them.

Whether the Italian vessels were en route to Africa or Albania was not disclosed, nor was the time of attack, although the Admiralty said all the submarines were "operating against Italy's sea communications with her army Overseas."

The announcement said that the Utmost attacked a convoy of two crowded troop transports of 6,000 and 4,000 tons, and caused "a very violent" explosion on the one considered destroyed; that the Unique torpedoed a convoyed 3,000-ton supply ship which was almost certainly sunk, and that the Triumph sank two deeply-laden Italian supply ships of about 2,500 tons each.

The Triumph, the only one of the three submarines mentioned in previous dispatches, was damaged by a mine last April, 14 feet of her bow being blown away. The crew, however, slammed shut the watertight doors and brought her home from an undisclosed mission, thought to be in Norwegian waters.

A sister ship of the Triumph was the Thetis, which sank in the Irish Sea in June, 1939, with loss of 98 men. It was raised, renamed the Thunderbolt, and only last January sank an Italian submarine.

Rome Warship Sunk?

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 21 (AP)—An Italian warship identified either as a cruiser or a large destroyer was sunk by torpedo planes in a series of damaging attacks on shipping at Valona and Durazzo, Albania, on the nights of March 15, 16, and 17, a British naval communiqué said yesterday.

The communique: "Aircraft of the fleet air arm carried out a series of extremely successful attacks during the nights of March 15 to March 17 against enemy shipping at Valona and Durazzo, causing severe damage.

"Hits were scored with torpedoes, and the ships sunk included one cruiser or a large destroyer."

Gunners Repel 'Mock Invasion'

SOMEWHERE ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, March 21 (AP)—Gun crews of the Royal Artillery stationed at this point on the English coast demonstrated recently in mock drills what they would do in the event of an invasion attempt.

The crews stood ready in the dark, chilly morning and 29 seconds after an "invasion alarm" had been sounded lanyards were pulled to repel the "invaders."

A few moments later a German "troopship"—actually only a decrepit white yacht—was sunk and searchlights were sweeping the beaches so that the supporting infantry might deal with any survivors who might have reached British soil.

Within that 29 seconds when the alarm sounded and the first shell was fired, not only had the six-inch guns been trained and loaded with 100-pound missiles, but the long fingers of light from the protective searchlights guided the aim of gunners in their sandbagged posts.

Range-finders had begun the operation of their intricate instruments and battery commanders in observation posts were snapping out orders for relay to gun crews.

It illustrated the preparedness measures with which the Britons expect to meet the invader if he comes.

One moment the only visible sign of life was two sentries patrolling beneath the crescent waning moon.

Suddenly the mock alarm sounded.

And as suddenly all was activity. In gun pits and guard rooms, war stations and officers messes bells rang.

A north country sergeant major bawled out in the night:

"Target right!"

And 2,000 yards out in the Dover Strait the little white ship was caught in the shaft of a big searchlight.

To the observers this tiny vessel was a German transport.

Suddenly the order "ranging salvo, fire!" was barked. A slight whiff of fog passed over the sea and a moment later the ship, twisting and turning, spray lifting at the bows, sank beneath the waves.

United States Tour Planned by Menzies

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—An authoritative source said yesterday Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia would leave England for the United States shortly to see President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

This source said that Mr. Menzies' stay might be a long one and that he would visit as many industries as possible, returning to Australia by way of California. Mr. Menzies has been on tour in Africa and Great Britain for several weeks.

Paris Puts Check On All Departers

PARIS, via Berlin, March 21 (AP)—The United States Embassy building displayed yesterday in its reception hall a placard saying:

"Any person inquiring at this Embassy for information looking toward illegal departure for Unoccupied France or any other destination—whether for the purpose of entering the military service or any other reason—will be turned over to French police authorities."

The notice was printed in French and English. There was no explanation.

British Babies Help, Give Carriage Metal

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—Britain's baby carriages will be streamlined and privately owned metal railings will be torn out in a plan to inject more iron into the veins of England's war industries.

The Government will control the baby buggy industry in order to produce more of these urgently-needed and hard-to-get vehicles, which are now selling—when you can get them—at 30 per cent more than before the war.

New designs will reduce by half the metal used in perambulators by building them lower, more rakish, with less undercarriage and smaller wheels.

Destroyer Pact Signing Next Week

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The agreement granting the United States a 99-year lease on nayal bases in return for the recent transfer of 50 American destroyers will be signed formally next week, it was disclosed today.

The principal signatories will be United States Ambassador John G. Winant and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

Singapore: High Hurdle To Japanese Aggression

SINGAPORE, March 21 (AP)—Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, told newspaper correspondents yesterday that "I am certain Malaya is fully capable of defending itself."

He is on an inspection tour of centers north of Singapore, where British Malaya's civilian volunteers are nearing completion of two months of intensive war training.

Sir Robert declared, however, that he would not "be satisfied until we have all the men and equipment we need—and I want ever increasing efficiency."

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Until and unless Singapore falls, there can be no realization of the Japanese dream of Asiatic domination. Britain's island fortress, "crossroads of the world," thus stands today as a symbol of Nipponese frustration. Yet to take Singapore would be the hardest task so far faced by the children of the Rising Sun.

Thinking elements in Japan know this, Reichsführer Hitler knows it. Whether or not the hotheads of Japanese military and naval hierarchy appreciate the fact remains to be seen. Upon their decision—affected as it must be by the Oriental value of "face" so rarely grasped by Westerners—may rest the difference to the United States between war and peace. Should the Japanese High Command fail to grasp it, national Japanese catastrophe may well result.

Even the limited naval experience of Japan indicates that a fortress cannot be taken by direct assault from the sea, as happened during the Russo-Japanese War at Port Arthur. Blockade by sea and investment by land are indicated. In contemplation of such joint action Japan may make a grave mistake, for there is a certain illusory parallel between investment of Singapore and the 1904-05 campaign on the Liao-tung Peninsula. Unless analyzed carefully, this similarity may lead to erroneous conclusions.

Difficult Terrain

In both cases the theater of land action is a rather narrow peninsula on the tip of which rests a supposedly impregnable fortress. There the resemblance ends. The Malay peninsula, split lengthways by a granite mountain range, is crisscrossed laterally by a number of waterways. The interior of the country is largely unexplored; a rank, equatorial jungle, in which military maneuvers would be reduced to a series of disconnected minor actions.

The west shore of the peninsula is a morass of mangrove swamp. The east shore—where Japanese movement would be—is a succession of sandy beaches, backed by pleasant forests, but at times lashed by monsoons. From the mainland the neck stretches some 900 miles to Singapore, with the Bangkok-Singapore railway running down through Siamese territory along the east shore to Songkla (Singore), whence it branches. One line loops around the west coast of the Malay States, the other strikes inland; both meet at a junction some 50 miles east of Malacca, for the final 120-mile run to Singapore.

Two possible bases for a land expedition against the British base suggest themselves—Bangkok, capital of Thailand, and Songkla. The former is a sizeable port, the latter a shallow harbor. The mountains offer shelter to any Japanese advance along the eastern shore, with but five tenuous passes; Mergui-Pach Puri, starting in Burmese territory; Ponga-Chai-ya, Corah-Ligor, Telibon-Ligor, and Lungu-Songkla, the last four in Thai terrain. Each trail over the hills is a potential threat to the railway. More important, British air power, based on Rangoon and Moulmein in the north and Singapore in the south, dominates the entire line of communications within these respective radii of action.

Easier to Defend

In the final 350 miles of approach, where the peninsula widens in Malay States' territory to a 200-mile front, the mountains are split into three definite main north-south ridges, with a number of spurs running helter-skelter. In this area an attacking force would have most trouble provided the defenders had mobile troops to oppose it. Hence the Japanese chagrin upon the recent landing in the Singapore area of Australian troops.

Up to that time the Japanese plan of leisurely infiltration into French Indo-China, to be followed by concentration at Bangkok, accompanied doubtless by providentially "coincident" screams from Thai minorities in the Malay States for freedom from British oppression—typical Axis procedure—seemed well on the way to fruition. The pattern was plain to be seen ever since the first troop movement several months ago, when veteran Japanese divisions which could be spared from China gathered at Hainan Island.

By the time for the next move Japanese sea power would, it was hoped, control the South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam. The existing garrison of Singapore, threatened by more immediate investment, could spare but a very small force for mobile defense and delaying actions in the Malay States. Too late then for British reinforcement. Unfortunately for the Axis that bright bubble has burst. Even the small French force in Indo-China has lately received reinforcements to back up the 5th Regiment of the Foreign Legion—up-to-date the major opponent of Thai offensive movement.

Singapore's Position

The island of Singapore is 27 miles long by 14 miles wide. The city, on the southeastern corner, is open to the Straits of Singapore, through which all deep-draft traffic must run between the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean.

But to bombard the city hostile warships must come within range of the British modern long-range batteries of 16-inch and 18-inch guns on the island, covering all approach by water. To reduce these batteries, heavy mobile artillery must be landed on the mainland. The sole connection of the island with this mainland is the lately completed Johore Causeway, on which passes the line of the Bangkok-Singapore railway.

The vital dockyards of the great naval base lie on the north side of the island, where also the air base is situated. As last resort, were the causeway to be blown up, access to Singapore island would have to be over the narrow strait of Tebrau. That is, the final stage of any attack on Singapore must include a close range river-crossing, an element missing from the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur 36 years ago.

Defensive Strength

Summing up, to take Singapore today Japan must carry on a joint naval and land operation, which can be brought to successful conclusion only after control of air and sea be obtained. The defenders will mass a full war-strength garrison of some 18,000 men, plus a mobile field force on the mainland of from one to five divisions (the strength of the Australian reinforcement is a guess only) with auxiliary weapons. The R. A. F. will operate from bases not only in Malaya but also from Burman and Indian bases entirely out of reach of Nipponese land or sea attack.

The land strength which Japan can spare from China will probably consist of not much more than five divisions (100,000 men) with auxiliary weapons. Japanese advance air bases must be situated in Thailand, an ally, and also in Indo-China; for these latter Japan may still have to fight a preliminary campaign.

Unopposed by an aggressive defending force, Japan in 1904, with complete command of the sea, landed armies on the Liao-tung Peninsula, invested Port Arthur and at the same time by offensive movement fought several successful battles against inept but stubborn Russian armies outside the fortifications.

The operations began in May; they were concluded in January of the next year after a most expensive series of frontal attacks. Maneuver, in the accepted strategical sense, was entirely lacking in the Japanese effort. Military authorities today in close touch with Japanese tactical and strategical practice declare that the Japanese General Staff still lacks any sense of military finesse. The hammer-blow frontal attack, regardless of terrain or loss, is the accepted doctrine.

With such historical background, and, for the first time in Nippon's history, against an opponent of superior military mentality to balance lack of numerical strength, Japan's southern expansion stage is set. In the wings stands the United States. The propaganda orchestra is tuning up. Will the curtain rise? If the show goes on will the last curtain ring down with it the last vestiges of Japan's dream of Asiatic dominance?

This is the first of two articles. Tomorrow, Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. N., Retired, will discuss the naval implications of new developments in the Pacific.

Britain's Barges Form Vital Link in Wartime Transport

© The Times; Keystone; © Fox

Keep Their Picturesqueness in Strenuous Times

The mule-drawn barge at upper left was pictured on Grand Junction Canal, near Boxmoor, Hertfordshire. Spring reflections in old London at upper right. Barges by Lambeth Bridge make unusual geometrical design on the Thames. At lower left is seen a heavily loaded barge at the port of Norwich. Modernized locks on the Grand Union Canal between Napton, Warwickshire, and Birmingham are pictured at lower right.

British Sea Veterans Recalled To Pilot Barges on Waterways

LONDON (BPS) — England's colorful old barges—some of them horse or mule-drawn—will soon be moving up and down inland waterways, directed even by full-fledged Admirals.

Under a new plan of Lieut. Col. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Transport, many of the barges that are now used to move food and fuel through inland canals are to be manned by retired naval chiefs whose knowledge of ships and shipping is as sound as ever, but who would not be expected to serve in more active naval stations.

These skilled veterans will sign on at $12 a week as mates, and at wages ranging from $14 to $26 a week as sippers and engineers.

The idea of enlisting their services came to Colonel Moore-Brabazon when he was faced with the wholesale transfer of trained barge-men into the fighting services just at the time when British industry began to conserve gasoline by loading the old-fashioned canal barges, many of them horse-drawn, with inland freight.

It occurred to the Minister of Transport that Britain's "Little Ship Club" could save the day. The Club's 2,000 members range from sea-enthusiastic young clerks to retired admirals, but most are expert in the rudiments of sea-faring and are as versed in knots and hitches as in Diesel and semi-Diesel engines. Many are veterans of the Dunkirk evacuation.

The "Little Ship Club," whose younger members are with the British forces at home and abroad, has had to curtail its normal activities because of severe restrictions on coastal shipping.

Nazis Seek to Control Puppets Set Up by Japanese in China

By the Associated Press

PEIPING, North China—A German-backed "Chinese National Socialist Party" is making a strong bid to gain control of the Japanese-sponsored governments in Occupied China.

Growth of the Nazis in Occupied China is regarded by foreign observers here as an important new development in this part of the Far East and as a likely source of future trouble for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Rise of the Nazis serves to explain partly, at least, the presence here of large numbers of German officials and businessmen. For the past year or more they have been gradually accumulating in North China. They do no great amount of business that anyone has been able to observe, yet they live in expensive houses or hotel suites, drive big cars, and are seen increasingly with high officials.

The German Embassy here now has a larger staff than when Peiping was the Nation's capital. Although Germany at present has no Ambassador in this country, the German Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Felix Altenburg, stays here instead of at Chungking, Nationalist China's wartime capital.

Rise of Yin Tung

German support is credited with being a major factor in the recent rise to power of Yin Tung, youthful and ambitious head of the important general construction office of the Japanese-controlled North China Government. Mr. Yin has undisguised ambitions to replace Wang Yi-tang as head of the entire North China regime.

Mr. Yin and his German backers are working with the Japanese militarists who have the final say about political affairs in North China, and are pulling the rest of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime along with them.

Chinese Nazis have been working to effect a Chinese-German union of sorts ever since Germany's military successes in Europe last year.

In Chungking, this effort failed because of the close ties between Generalissimo Chiang's Central Chinese Government and the United States and Britain.

In Japanese-occupied Peiping, however, it is said that German agents have succeeded in bringing the Chinese Nazis close to the Japanese military and thus strengthening their influence throughout the Government.

The Japanese in this combination hope to obtain increased Chinese support as a further weapon against Chungking. The Chinese Nazis seek to gain at least local ascendancy here while the other forces of Nationalist China — Chiang Kai-shek's China—are occupied in fighting Japan.

Germans' Opportunity

North China Government officials aspire to real control of their areas despite Japanese domination, while the Germans, it is believed, hope for the downfall of both Nationalist and Communist Chinese factions which would leave Chinese Nazis the leaders of a "new China."

Chinese Nazi activity has been intensified here recently. Wang Keh-min, former head of the North China Government, has joined the party and contributed handsomely to its coffers, and it is reported that Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, founder of the Chinese Socialist Party, has promised to join the Nazis.

Wang Ching-wei, former Nationalist leader who fled Chungking to head a Japanese-supported regime at Nanking, is reported to be keeping a close watch on the party's growth, of which he does not wholly approve. But since the Nazis are against Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists, even Mr. Wang is said to have contributed to Nazi funds.

Like Wang Ching-wei, senior Japanese military leaders in North China are said to view the growing activity of the Nazis with some suspicion, although many of the younger Japanese officers give their active support.

U. S. Warships in South Pacific Give Hint on Axis to Japan

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—United States naval movements in Australian and New Zealand waters appeared yesterday to be designed as a caution signal to Japan in connection with forthcoming Axis talks in Berlin.

Official emphasis was placed on the "good will" character of the fleet visits to Sydney and Auckland but the unusual presence of 13 American warships in the South Pacific coincided significantly with the journey of Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, to Germany.

His trip by way of Moscow has been accompanied by Axis press statements that it would produce a forceful answer to the passage of the lend-lease bill and President Roosevelt's declaration of all-out aid for Great Britain and other nations resisting the Axis.

"Diversion" Would Aid Nazis

Informed diplomatic observers here noted, however, that Japanese fanfare over the results to be achieved by Mr. Matsuoka's trip has been less extravagant than that emanating from Berlin and Rome.

From this, the conclusion was drawn in some quarters that Japan saw less to gain from the meeting than did Germany and Italy.

By this reasoning, it was believed that Germany hoped to get commitments from Mr. Matsuoka to create a "diversion" in the Pacific that would force the United States to curtail aid to Britain but that Japan was unable to see how Germany could provide any assistance in the event of a clash in the Far East.

Whatever Anglo-American plans might be for such an emergency, President Roosevelt has declared that involvement of the United States in a war in the Pacific would not affect aid to Britain.

Japan Ponders Benefits

Diplomats here said that there was no reason to expect anything favorable to the British side from the Berlin talks. But some expressed the view that recent Anglo-American defense moves in the Far East were causing Japan seriously to ponder whether the time is opportune for a drive toward Singapore or the Netherlands Indies, considered among the next objectives in Japan's "East Asia" expansion program.

Unless Adolf Hitler could convince Mr. Matsuoka that an early German victory was certain, some observers believed Japan would hesitate now to make a move that might bring a clash with American and British forces.

At the same time, Mr. Matsuoka's chances of getting a non-aggression pact with Russia were rated even less favorable now in view of the apparent Russian dislike of German moves in the Balkans.

Other Visits?

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—Usually reliable Japanese sources in Berlin indicated today that the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, now en route here for Axis conferences, might visit London while in Europe.

They were unable to say whether this might mean he would return by way of the United States.

Official confirmation of the reports was not obtainable and authorized Germans said that this was the first they even had heard of any extension of Mr. Matsuoka's visit.

Nazis and French Agree On Rebuilding Amiens

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The German Radio said in a broadcast heard by NBC yesterday that German and French authorities had concluded plans for the reconstruction of Amiens, damaged severely in the fighting last spring in the Belgian frontier zone.

The radio said 30,000 men would be kept busy four years making the city into a university center.

Soviet Gives Back To Hungary Flags Nicholas I Captured

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP)—The Soviet Union in a solemn military ceremony here restored to Hungary the battle banners captured from it in 1848 by Russian troops under Czar Nicholas I who aided Austria to suppress a Hungarian uprising.

Gen. I. V. Tyulenetf, commander of the Moscow military district, handed the century-old flags to Hungarian Minister Joseph De Kristoffy in the Red Army's Central House in the presence of an honor guard and a military band that played the national anthems of the two countries.

"I hope this act will serve to strengthen good-neighborly relations between Hungary and the U. S. S. R.," the General said. The Hungarian Minister thanked him for the "generous gift."

The flags were put on a train opening the first regular passenger-freight service between the two countries since establishment of a common frontier in September, 1939. Another regular train line is expected to open March 25.

Churchill Cheered In Tolerant Stand On 'Leftist' Actors

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was cheered in the House of Commons yesterday when he announced that the British Broadcasting Corporation had reconsidered its ban against artists who attended the Leftist Peoples Convention.

"Anything in the nature of persecution or victimization or manhunting is odious to the British people," Mr. Churchill said. "The relation of such performances (on the radio) to political acts and opinion are not apparent."

Michael Redgrave, stage and screen actor, said on March 3 he was one of a dozen actors, actresses, producers and musicians warned by the BBC, a Government controlled corporation, to withdraw support of the convention or forfeit their jobs.

Aeronautics Urged In Primary Schools

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, proposed in an address yesterday that education in aeronautics be extended into every primary school in the United States in the interest of national defense and industrial development.

Speaking at a meeting of officers of "Air Youth of America," an organization sponsored by two members of the Rockefeller family, Mr. Hinckley said he would "like to see every primary school in a program of education in aviation starting with the next school year."

He would prefer, he said, to see it done by civilian groups without participation by the Federal Government.

Japan-U. S. War? 'Up to Nazis'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21 — Sir Victor Sassoon, British banker and authority on the Far East, believes that Japan will not war on the United States unless forced to do so by Germany, he told an Advertising Club meeting here yesterday. Here from an extended stay in the Orient, Sir Victor said the Japanese attitude had been framed by assurances from Hitler that Germany would defeat Britain and that the United States would be too preoccupied with protecting this hemisphere for concern with the Far East or the British possessions there.

"If there is to be war between you and Japan," he asserted, "it will be only because Hitler will have forced that war. And if Japan is forced to fight the United States, the defeat of Japan is an absolute certainty.

"Japan will be doing very useful work for Germany by merely developing a war of nerves and trying to attract more troops, more airplanes and more naval war vessels to the Pacific and thus neutralize their existence. Without in any way trying to deprecate the preparedness of the Japanese, their technical inferiority would be a fatal factor in any struggle with the United States.

"It is for these reasons that I say you need not in any way feel panicky as to what is going to happen in the Far East. The Japanese, including the Army, do not think a war against the United States would be to Japan's advantage. Whether that fight resulted in victory or defeat for Japan, it would be bound to weaken Japan vitally just at a moment when she is nearly at the end of her resources and just at a time when there are several hundred thousand armed Russians sitting not so very far away from her frontiers."

Australians Cheer U. S. Warships, Official Sees Warning to Japan

SYDNEY, Australia, March 21 (AP)—Bombarded by showers of confetti and paper streamers and cheered by thousands of holiday-ing Australians, bluejackets from seven United States warships paraded through Sydney's streets yesterday in a demonstration of good will.

Later at an official luncheon at City Hall for officers of the squadron 400 guests heard Rear Admiral John H. Newton of the U. S. Fleet declare, "we would rather die as free men than live as slaves."

"We like the Australians," he said. "We liked them in the last war when they were fighting with us for the same democracy they are fighting for now. You think the way Americans do. You act like Americans. What is more, you fight like Americans."

"We are proud to be of the same race as you," he added. "The Lend-Lease Bill is setting in motion the legal machinery which will result in America assisting to win the war."

W. H. Hughes, Australian Navy Minister, declared: "this tumultuous and record welcome sums up that all Australians feel easier in their minds and more hopeful that these timely evidences of the United States' Pacific naval power and interest in Australia and New Zealand will give Japan reason to pause before committing herself to any further pledges to the Axis."

Acting Prime Minister A. W. Fadden said: "we are mighty glad to see you. Any time you are passing our way again, just drop in."

The cruisers Chicago and Portland and destroyers Clark, Reid, Cassin, Conynham and Downes tied up as planes of the Royal Australian Air Force dipped a salute and shore guns boomed a 21-gun salute.

[Two United States cruisers and four destroyers left Auckland, New Zealand, yesterday for an undisclosed destination after another training cruise to the Antipodes.]

The visit of the war vessels, undertaken as a training cruise, was started under sealed orders, Admiral Newton disclosed, and it was not until the squadron was at sea that it was known one section was going to New Zealand and the other to Australia.

Driving to Alaska? How's Snow?

OTTAWA, March 21 (CP)—The motorist of the future, heading toward Alaska, will be protected by detailed knowledge of snow conditions along the road he must travel.

Charles Stewart, Chairman of the Canadian section of the Alaska Road Commission, said here that practically all reports on possible routes were completed, but it would be some little time before final information on snow conditions along the "A" route—nearest the coast range—was available.

"We have an engineer at work now checking these snow levels," said Mr. Stewart.

This information on snow conditions is part of the detailed reports which will be presented to the Government for final decision on the route for the proposed highway. The Commission will provide all possible data on most promising routes.

Mr. Stewart said final reports on two proposed Yukon routes were also awaited.

Canadian commissioners attended a meeting at Victoria, British Columbia, recently and will continue their discussions at Washington on March 27. On the following day they will confer with United States section members.

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Army Studies Way to Expand Armored Unit

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—New data on how Germany's "Panzer" divisions were used in the conquest of France are being studied by the Army General Staff, Congress learned today, in connection with plans for possible expansion of the Army's armored force.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee on March 5 that the Army had received more exact data as to the employment of the German mechanized and motorized forces, particularly the former, in the "break through into France and the plunge to the Channel." The testimony was made public today.

The General said that information was being analyzed to determine the adequacy of the United States' plans for an ultimate armored force consisting of eight divisions, plus the equivalent of a ninth division in 15 armored batallions.

Discussion of the subject was precipitated by Representative Ross A. Collins (D) of Mississippi, who questioned whether the present plan to have four divisions in the armored force by the end of June was "sufficient to go on the offensive" in view of Germany's reported possession of 14 mechanized divisions.

"It depends on where you go, sir," replied General Marshall. "The four divisions are the number we would have material for. Material is the limiting factor."

If conditions warranted the expansion of the Army beyond the 1,418,000 scheduled to be in service June 30, General Marshall said it was planned to increase the armored force to eight, or possibly 10 divisions. Two such divisions already are in existence and two more are being organized.

"At present, it would be useless to have more than two," General Marshall explained, "because there are not sufficient tanks to equip a greater number for proper training. If existing tanks were distributed to a greater number of divisions none of them would be able to train efficiently or be developed into effective divisions."

Buy Railroad

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Army, Congress learned today, plans to buy a Louisiana railroad for realistic training of a railway operating battalion.

The road to be purchased is the Red River & Gulf, which has 58.65 miles of trackage and is considered ideal for training purposes because it is located in an area containing four Army camps.

Details were disclosed by Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman of the Engineer Corps in testimony submitted to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

The price of the railroad will be $100,000 and an additional $500,000 will be spent for repairs and improvements.

Plane Transports

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved Navy plans, Congress learned today, for acquisition of the so-called "sea train" vessels, Texas and New Jersey, for use as airplane transports.

Cost of converting and arming the vessels would be $6,400,000 each.

Bomber Defense

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—A fleet of large, long-range bombers can secure the defense of the United States, William S. Knudsen believes.

"I really feel that we can secure defense if we have these large bombers," he said. "If we had 2,000 of that type now we could fix things up over there."

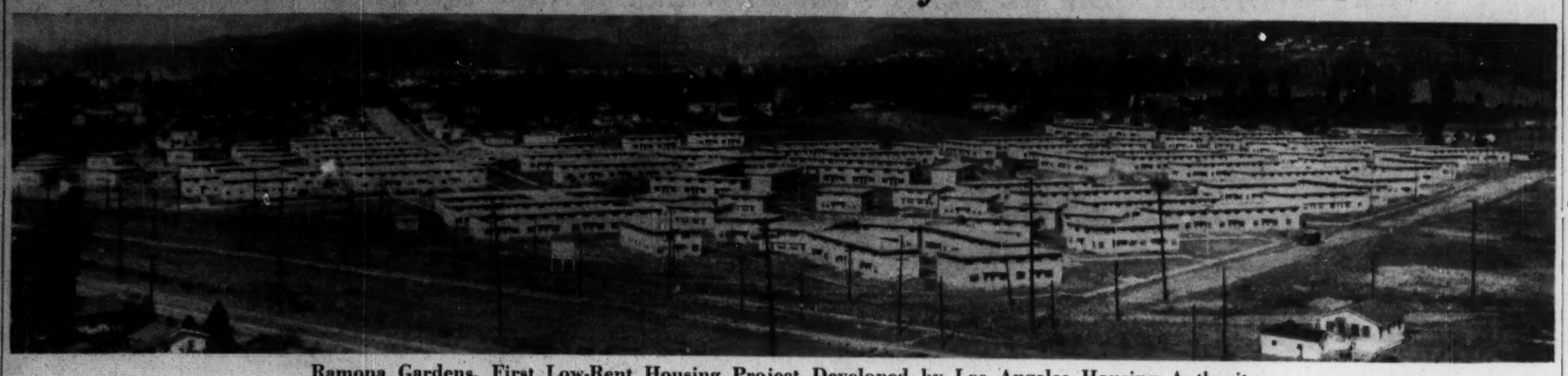
Training Speeded

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 21 (AP)—The Turkish Government was unofficially reported yesterday to have ordered all men between 20 and 40 who have not fulfilled their regular military training period to do so at once.

This report followed the return to Ankara of Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu from Cyprus where he and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were said by the Ankara radio to have discussed fully "the new situation in the Balkans" including the German occupation of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia's position and the effect of the United States British aid legislation.

"Viewpoints of the two Foreign Ministers were identical," the radiocast added.

New Existence in New Homes for Small Incomes



Ramona Gardens, First Low-Rent Housing Project Developed by Los Angeles Housing Authority

Los Angeles Brings 'Luxuries' to Low-Pay Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A new existence in a new home is beginning for hundreds of families now moving into units rapidly being completed in Ramona Gardens, the first of nine large public low-rent housing projects to be developed by the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles.

By late April, far ahead of schedule, 610 families will be settled in three, four and five-room units with home conveniences that many of them never before enjoyed—electric refrigerators, new gas ranges, gas water heaters, and wall furnaces—at rentals ranging from $11 to $18 a month, including all utilities.

The $2,004,000 Ramona Gardens development, for which ground was broken on March 16, 1940, includes 102 fireproof and quake-proof housing units on the 32-acre site at Indiana Street and Ramona Boulevard, in the eastern part of Los Angeles. This undertaking will be followed by eight more similar projects in the present program of the Los Angeles City Housing Authority:

San Vicente Village in West Los Angeles, 200 units, $761,000.

Pueblo Del Rio, east side of Los Angeles, 400 units, $1,602,000.

Rancho San Pedro at harbor, 296 units, $1,171,000.

Aliso Village, east side of Los Angeles, 800 units, $3,132,000.

Hunter Street, south east, 214 units, $870,000.

Mercury Avenue, north east, 100 units, $391,000.

William Meade Homes, North Main Street, 449 units, $2,100,000.

Watts, south side of city, 200 units, $800,000.

Getting Ready for Application

An additional project is in the preliminary stage of paper work necessary before application may be filed with the United States Housing Authority for approval and loan contract. This is a 250-family unit, to cost $1,100,000.

Made possible by the enactment of the Wagner-Steagall bill by Congress in 1937, and by enabling legislation passed by the State Legislature in 1938, these huge low-rent housing projects will raise the standards of living of every tenant, since every family's housing needs are checked before admission is granted.

Families of two persons are not accepted for tenancy if the net yearly income in the household exceeds $900. Families with three or four persons are not accepted if the net annual income is more than $1,000, and families composed of five or more persons are ineligible if their total yearly income exceeds $1,100.

Applicants must have maintained residence in Los Angeles County for a period of one year, and the head of the family must be a citizen of the United States.

Carefully Planned Home

Each housing unit is a carefully planned home. Living rooms, with the cheer of a well furnace, ample window space provided by steel sash, and electric outlets, average 13.5 feet by 13 feet in area. Kitchens are equipped with new electric refrigerators, gas ranges, gas water heaters, sink and laundry trays, and an abundance of built-in cupboards. Most of the units have upstairs bedrooms, and up-to-the-minute plumbing fixtures in the bath, closet space, and linen cupboards.

Members of the Los Angeles City Housing Authority serve without pay, and were appointed to their offices by Mayor Fletcher Bowron. First appointees were Nicola Giulli, Charles Crail, Jr., John E. Fishburn, Jr., Ralph A. McMullen, and Mrs. Helen M. Laughlin. Mrs. Laughlin resigned later and was superseded by Mrs. Jessie Louise Terry, while L. Deming Tilton took the place of Charles Crail, who also resigned.

Because part of the housing may play an important part in defense activity by providing adequate homes for workers in armament industries, Mr. Giulli has sponsored new permissive legislation in the form of amendments to existing housing statutes, and such amendments are being submitted to the current session of the State Legislature.

President Gets Few Draft Cases

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Only 10 Selective Service eligibles out of approximately 2,600,000 classified to date have appealed to President Roosevelt, it was learned today, from local board rulings that they were immediately available for military training.

The negligible number of appeals was interpreted by some highly placed officials as indicating a "remarkably small amount" of dissatisfaction among registrants who have been put in Class 1A by their local boards.

All the cases involved the issue of dependency, the only ground on which an appeal can be carried to the President under the law.

Mr. Roosevelt returned about half of the 10 cases to local draft boards to be reopened. The remainder of the cases were decided by the President in favor of the men who appealed.

A man in Class 1A can ask the Chief Executive's intervention only after he has carried his case through a regional appeals board and after it has been passed upon by the Governor of his State.

Extent of Yugoslav Ties To Axis Remain Obscure

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 21 (AP)—The exact extent of Yugoslavia's commitment to the Axis, as the result of the Government approval which was voted last night, continued to remain obscure today.

The pro-German newspaper Vreme said flatly that Yugoslavia would tie up with the Axis but would be exempted from military clauses of the Axis pact.

In return, Vreme said, its territorial integrity would be guaranteed by the other signers, who, at the end of the war, would agree to consider Yugoslav aspirations for an outlet to the Aegean.

Censorship expunged this article from the paper, however, and the Yugoslav public generally remained officially uninformed as to the Crown Council decision.

Foreign Affairs Discussed

Morning papers carried only a communiqué issued after the Cabinet session which said "foreign affairs" were discussed.

Military planes, meanwhile, resumed their noisy maneuverings over the capital and a million men remained under arms.

The censored Vreme article also said that a supplement to the plan will specify:

1. Yugoslavia will allow the transportation of war materials through its territory as well as hospital trains, waiving the right to stop or examine such trains.

2. Yugoslavia will agree immediately to halt all anti-Axis propaganda within its frontiers.

3. Yugoslavia will co-operate economically to the fullest extent with the Axis.

If this version proves correct, Yugoslavia will have succeeded in these weeks of bargaining only in getting Germany to withdraw its demand for a right to send troops down the Vardar Valley to attack Greece.

In the late evening the Vreme version was radiocast from the Moscow radio, which said Yugoslavia was about to join a modified tripartite arrangement.

German diplomatists, themselves said reports of big British troop landings in Salonika, if true, might also spur Germany to swift action.

Cabinet Views

One Cabinet Minister after a meeting which did not break up until early today said:

"Because she is surrounded on all sides by Axis troops, it is necessary for Yugoslavia to form a new foreign policy in order to maintain her independence and prevent her from being involved in war.

"Therefore, an agreement is being made with the Axis providing for more intimate relations."

The actual date for any signing up with the Axis was not known, although March 26 previously had been mentioned, but Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic and Foreign Minister Aleksander Cincar Markovic are slated to leave for Berlin Monday.

Reports that Yugoslav newspapermen in Berlin had been called to Vienna—frequently a scene of signing ceremonials—were taken as an indication that the signing might take place there. Some sources said it might await the arrival of Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, now en route to Berlin.

Four Billions More Asked For Defense

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—An additional outlay of $4,073,810,074 for the Army and Navy, including funds for new plant capacity sufficient to supply a 4,000,000-man army "on a combat status" was recommended to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

About half of the huge sum would be a direct cash appropriation with the balance in contract authorizations for which Congress would have to provide funds later, possibly this year.

The Committee explained that roughly half of the Army's $3,778,393,254 share was earmarked for new projects. The balance originally had been included in the War Department's budget estimates for the fiscal year starting July 1 and was transferred to this bill to expedite the program.

Funds for Army

In broad outline, the Army section of the bill carried:

$1,000,000,000 for the procurement of 3,600 bombing planes—2,400 medium, two-engine craft and 1,200 of the heavy, four-engined type—to be produced at four new assembly plants being constructed in the Midwest. Parts for the planes will be manufactured by about 400 contractors, including many automobile factories.

$343,288,140 for the purchase of 1,425 other bombers and transport planes required to complete the Air Corps' current 18,000-plane program.

$971,769,114 for ordnance and a variety of other military equipment to be held in reserve.

A total of $148,039,296 was included for the continuation of construction and development of the new Atlantic island bases and the installation of defense equipment there and for establishment of two intermediate landing fields and other work in Alaska.

$295,000,000 for Navy

The Navy's share of the total was $295,416,820, including $133,118,820 for antiaircraft guns and other equipment to be held in reserve for installation on the large number of merchant vessels which would have to be taken over in event of war and for the arming of merchantmen which might have to operate in danger zones.

A total of $379,859,700 of the Army funds was charged to "additional cost incident to maintaining and training" the 1,418,000 men expected to be in service by June 30 and included:

$101,595,929 for the procurement of 79,003 additional motor vehicles and $7,500,000 to build up gradually a reserve stockpile of 250,000,000 board feet of lumber for "future possible requirements."

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She Awaits Cherry Blooming

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Miss Nancy Alden Strong

When the Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park, Washington, burst into bloom, some time in April, Miss Strong, debutante daughter of Lieut. Col. Alden G. Strong, U. S. A., will reign as Queen of the Washington Cherry Blossom Festival. The festivities will take place under the Japanese cherry trees.

Washington Sideglances

A playwright brings Broadway humor to the capital—The President slips up on a goddess' name—But telephones about a musical performance—And Lord Halifax's education is broadened.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How Punny!: Samuel N. Behrman, the playwright, was much impressed by the elaborate system of flood-prevention pumps installed in the basement of the new National Gallery of Art, now housing the Mellon and Kress collections.

"It would be terrible if the place became flooded," exclaimed Mr. Behrman, "because then the collection would turn into a mixture of watermelon and watercress!"

Bad at Names: Incidentally, President Roosevelt, in dedicating the Gallery this week, slipped up on the name of the lady who graces the top of the United States Capitol. Referring to the day 78 years ago when she was hoisted to the dome, the President referred to her as the "Goddess of Liberty."

The WPA guidebook on Washington describes the same scene: "A great patriotic crowd assembled to witness the placing of Thomas Crawford's statue of Freedom atop the lantern of the dome."

Off Again, On Again: "Off the record" is a phrase that has been bothering Washington officials and newsgatherers ever since President Roosevelt invented it.

Presumably it means that the news confided is an absolute secret, but there are those who contend that there is no such thing in Washington as an absolute secret, and officials who give information to the press in any form expect it to be printed.

One of many "off the record" mixups occurred this week when newsmen cornered Lord Halifax on his way to see Sumner Welles and learned "off the record" that he was about to inform the Acting Secretary of State that German submarines were on their way to American waters.

The news stayed "off the record" a few hours until one of the reporters present had time to discuss the possibility of a U-boat hazard with the Navy Department and work into his story the State Department "tip" without reference to its source. Other news agencies, finding they had been "scooped" invented ways of getting the "off the record" news to the public.

Which leaves Lord Halifax just about as puzzled about the meaning of "off the record" as the rest of Washington.

Guest Star: President Roosevelt picked up the telephone the other night and called Miss Frances Nash, pianist, to inquire how she had made out in her performance as guest artist with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Miss Nash is the wife of Brig. Gen. Edwin ("Pa") Watson, the President's Secretary. Long before her husband was attached to the White House she played with all leading symphony orchestras, gave concerts in the leading European capitals and made a highly successful tour of South America.

Not Obliged to Feed Fallen, Nazi Statement Tells World

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—A careful statement presented yesterday at the Berlin foreign press conference elaborated on the argument that Germany is not obligated by international law or any convention between Nations to support the civilian population of occupied Nations.

Conditions of military occupation in land operations were laid down largely by the Hague Convention of 1907.

"If the warring Nation were obliged to support the civil population of the land it occupies it would mean that a country like Germany which already was short of materials could not invade any land unless it was able to support it with physical necessities," the Nazi spokesman said.

In other words, it was argued, the Nation which fights because it is denied means of living would have to give some of its meager supplies to support the land which it occupies because of military necessity—even if that land may have been the enemy.

It was stated the Hague Convention forbids plundering, forbids requisition of any materials from occupied land except by authorized military authority for the occupation troops and then only on payment of cash or of kind. It was argued here that Germany scrupulously observes these conditions.

On the other hand, it was contended the English blockade of all Nations of the Continent, whether actively engaged in war or not, is contrary to international law.

The food shortage of Unoccupied France and Spain were given as examples of the consequences of Britain's total blockade.

It was stated that the shortages of Belgium, France, Poland and the North countries was not due to the German occupation but to the British blockade which cut off the normal supplies of these countries.

The British, it was observed in the statement, call it "false humanity" to support the Belgians because to do so would lengthen the war; "meaning," said the authorized commentator, "it's more humane from the English point of view for innocent civilians to die by starvation than for soldiers to die by the bullet."

[In answer to the German contention that they are "paying" for requisitioned materials, officials-in-exile of the occupied Nations point out that the payment is made with "occupation marks." This currency is unbacked and though the occupied Nations are forced to accept it, there is grave doubt over its ultimate redemption.

In connection with the blockade it is pointed out that Britain has permitted food to reach Spain and is arranging to pass some food for Unoccupied France. Britain contends that German withdrawals of foods, and disruption of transport, are the primary reasons for privation in the occupied countries.]

Nazi Plans Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21—Miss Suzanne Silvercruys, New York sculptor, who spoke here yesterday before the Town Hall Forum of the West, in an interview today stated that a cable received from Free French Headquarters in London revealed the extent to which the Germans were going to involve the French Fleet in war against England.

The cable said the food shortage in France was caused entirely by the German seizure of all available food supplies, and that in addition Germany had seized 80 per cent of the very considerable supplies of cereals which had been sent from North Africa to France, which shipments the British Fleet had not hampered in any way.

Admiral Darlan, who stakes everything on a German victory, is doing his utmost to assist the Germans to break the British blockade by the use of the French fleet, she said.

Miss Silvercruys although born a Belgian, with friends and relatives still in Belgium, has consistently maintained that the British blockade was essential to the effective prosecution of the war. However, she favors feeding of babies in the occupied areas under some sort of American supervision.

U. S. Looks Better to Filipinos Now Than Mere Independence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA — After Chungking's chill protective winter fog, and crowded Hong Kong's wartime rooms of red tape, the sun, palms, sparkling water and clean open spaces of Manila make the American feel that he is almost home again.

The Philippines seem part of the United States to an incredible degree when one has been wandering elsewhere in the Far East for a few months—and present indications are that the Filipinos are feeling rather more American, at the moment, than they have been for a long, long time.

When I last visited here in March, 1940, I had a feeling that all China's experiences might as well not have been so far as the Philippines and the Filipinos were concerned. That cannot be said now. The people are still far from full sense of the realities of what Japan is trying to bring to the Far East, in the view of those who have just come fresh from "new order" scenes, but they have some glimmer of an idea at any rate.

Japan's suddenly disclosed chagrin over the recent Philippines immigration law, Japanese action in Indo-China, Japanese eyes on the Netherlands Indies, have registered, though hardly in the degree that they would have if America had not been an invisible but potent insulator between Tokyo and Manila.

Independence Seems More Remote

At least the fact that America still does serve as insulator is pretty well impressed on the consciousness of the most educated and intelligent of the Filipinos.

The date for eventual independence of the present Philippine Commonwealth, July 4, 1946, has suddenly grown very remote whereas a short time ago it seemed just around the corner. The reason is, of course, that events have quickened to such a degree that everyone here feels there will be a period of decision—perhaps of war—long before the middle of 1946.

The one indisputable fact about the situation is that the 1941 Philippine military budget has been cut to pieces. Sample reductions include: $1,230,000 from the personnel item, a cut from $344,000 to $63,500 for ammunition, reduction of offshore patrol, ordnance and signal, and chemical services armament and equipment from nearly $750,000 to below $110,000. Training programs have been shortened and no "refresher" courses for early trainees will be given. Officers' training schools have been closed and university R. O. T. C. work will replace them.

Even Quezon's Attitude Changes

At the same time, President Quezon, formerly red-hot for building up Philippine defenses by the most dramatic and costly means available, disclosed a marked change of attitude.

An obvious but superficial excuse for the reduction in Philippine military effort is the development of an economic crisis in the islands. Despite continuing preference in the way of trade with America, coconuts hang untouched in the copra plantations and sugar lacks its usual market.

There are other factors, too, including the recent American evacuation move in China and Japan, which along with local elections contributed to a glum financial showing for the last quarter of 1940.

Current and past history prove that no nation stops arming merely because it hasn't a lot of ready cash. Actually, the Philippine revenues are not in bad shape comparatively—as compared with most countries they are good indeed.

The one solid reason for the Filipinos waning interest in providing for their own defense must be that Philippine dependence upon the country from which it has consistently asked independence is better realized today than ever before. Fairly frank confession is being made in the field of military affairs, and the same is near in the case of economic affairs. Politics come last and may not be the subject of such candor in time.

Quezon Joined the Cheering

A characteristic episode was that concerning the recent approval granted by President Roosevelt to Philippine constitutional amendments providing, among other things, for a possible second term for Mr. Quezon.

President Quezon became involved in a press tangle with High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and went on record as declaring that President Roosevelt had no option but to approve the constitutional amendments. Nevertheless, a few weeks later, there was an unprecedented welcome for House Speaker Jose Yulo, who was greeted as a conquering hero because he had got the amendments signed. President Quezon joined warmly in the jollification.

I talked with General MacArthur and while the conversation did not constitute a quotable interview, I certainly feel that it is no secret here or elsewhere that General MacArthur relies both upon his trained Filipino soldiery and upon American airplanes and ships.

As to the American population here, it is full of conversation about the submarines and destroyers and cruisers in harbor and the airplanes said to be going up-country quietly by night.

Competent observers advised me not to exaggerate the amount of American help instantly available, saying it was mostly all too visible to the naked and unassisted eye. But more could come in a hurry. It would be needed as things are at the moment.

Citizens' Group Asks Hull To Oppose Food for France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today had the petition of a citizen group headed by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard law school, Bishop Henry W. Hobson, John G. Jackson, President of the New York Bar Association, and James P. Warburg, to tell the American people that the sending of food to Unoccupied France would be a misdirection of their natural humanitarian impulse.

Maintaining that the first duty of the American people is to supply those who are resisting aggression with all available food and munitions, the 35 signers protested that the efforts of groups like the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies play "into the hands of those who seek to destroy America" and put Great Britain under unfair pressure.

"We are being told that we must persuade the British Government to relax the blockade and allow the shipment of wheat into Unoccupied France," the petition reads. "We are being told that this can be done without injury to the British cause or help to Germany. We are being told that it is necessary to feed Unoccupied France in order to persuade Admiral Darlan not to use the French Fleet against the British—in order to persuade General Weygand not to allow German infiltration into North Africa. . . .

French Industry Aids Nazis

"The American people do not know that factories in Lyons are making parachute silk for the Germans, just as the whole French industry in the occupied territory is making supplies for the Nazi conquerors. The American people do not know that last autumn the Nazis took over a million tons of foodstuffs from Unoccupied France . . . in order to make the Pétain Government cry out to America for food.

"The American people do not understand that it is the established technique of the Nazis to plunder and starve their victims into becoming tools in the destruction of the blockade, in the undermining of the British cause and thus in the final elimination of their one hope of ultimate liberation. . . .

"We think the American people should know that if Britain allows food into Vichy, France, which threatens to side with the enemy, she cannot thereafter deny food to Norway or Holland or Poland, whose men are fighting by her side against the common enemy and who, in spite of similar pressure, are making no demands because they know that in British victory lies their one hope of salvation. . . .

End of Appeasement

"We know that you, Mr. Secretary, recognize this game for what it is and . . . that you agree with the President when he said we have reached the 'end of any attempts at appeasement.'

"Why not then tell the people what this is about, so that our Government may once and for all be relieved of the constant pressure brought by those who seek to arouse the sacred spirit of human kindness only to betray us and our friends into the hands of our enemies?

"There is ample room for all the generosity and self-sacrifice of which we are capable. Every ship and every cargo of food or munitions are needed by those who are resisting the tide of Nazi aggression.

"When victory is won and the Nazi tide recedes from the countries it has now overrun . . . then American can and must help these peoples to regain their strength. . . ."

Relief Co-ordination Committee Meets

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt's special committee to co-ordinate war relief activities met at the State Department today to begin a fact-finding survey aimed at placing operations of war relief agencies on a sounder basis.

The committee, comprised of Joseph E. Davies, Charles P. Taft, and F. P. Keppel, said it would recommend to the President at the conclusion of its survey any steps necessary to "maintain a balance between the facilities available for war relief and the necessities arising under our national defense."

Explaining that more than 300 war relief organizations already had collected and administered $27,000,000 with low average operating costs, the committee said there was great need for co-ordinating their activities to obtain greater effectiveness.

Planes Britain Bound Routine to San Diego

By the Associated Press

San Diego, Calif, March 21

Land and seaplane bombers, built for the British by the Consolidated Aircraft Company, are being flown out of San Diego with such regularity that take-offs are considered routine happenings

The British have taken delivery of more than 20 seaplane bombers, which have departed for England and the Far East, during the past several weeks, a British spokesman said today.

Since Feb. 15, more than a dozen four-motored, 25-ton land bombers have departed. These planes carry four tons of bombs, and are the type used by the British for long-range raids on Germany.

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Screen News in Hollywood and Boston—Week-End Prospects on Air

Director of 'My Man Godfrey' Prefers to 'Shoot From Cuff'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Having watched Hollywood try its best to imitate his film, "My Man Godfrey," for something like three years, Director Gregory La Cava is now making a comedy drama of the more orthodox style on the Universal lot, with leading roles taken by Robert Montgomery, Irene Dunne, and Preston Foster. It is to be called "Unfinished Business."

But if Mr. La Cava has toned down the style of his pictures, he still shoots, as they call it here, "from the cuff." Literally. When he was making "Godfrey" he pinned the cuff of a shirt to a table end and labelled it "shooting script."

Once, during work on the same picture, he told Alice Brady to go into a scene before she had read a line of her part. The scene was the ballroom one in the treasure hunt—where the "treasures" were being brought in.

* * *

"But—What shall I do?" Miss Brady asked, as he pushed her into a set with a goat and a number of people.

"Do whatever you would do if you were confronted with a real goat in a hotel ballroom," he said. But you already know what Miss Brady did.

Mr. La Cava follows the theory used by Director Joseph von Sternberg that actors should not know too much about the parts they are to play in motion pictures. It was the Von Sternberg notion that the screen is peculiarly a director's medium and that actors are only puppets.

This is not precisely Mr. La Cava's idea. He holds that acting, to make a picture seem fluid and plastic, must be "spontaneous." He therefore prefers to have the players learn their lines and action for a particular scene only a few moments in advance

"A picture,"says Mr La Cava, "is always in solution. It must be molded from day to day. It should crystallize only at the 'high' point of any scene or action."

* * *

His script therefore consists of indexed notes describing a general setting and listing two or three alternate situations which might take place. Accompanying the notes are first-person narratives telling the stories of the principal characters. He often writes projected dialogue right on the set. Some of this was shown to me shortly after he had set it down. It was good dialogue, too, brisk and to the point, extremely well written for having been dashed off in such haste.

But while haste may mark the manner of Mr. La Cava's work before the camera, it is by no means the secret of the direction which produced "Godfrey," "Stage Door," "Fifth Avenue Girl," and "Primrose Path."

It is Mr. La Cava's practice to go immediately from the set at five o'clock in the evening, taking his assistants with him to his office. There he goes over with them what he has done that day, and sketches what he wants done the following day. When the assistants have left, he spends several hours in an office trailer which he keeps on any lot where he is working, going over projected scenes, dialogue, planning down to the minutest detail the work he will do before the cameras the following day.

When the performers report in the morning, they discover that, while they have not been given an opportunity to study what they are to do, it is, nevertheless, all planned for them to the last button.

José Iturbi

Pianist to play the Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1, in B flat, in Tchaikovsky program by Philharmonic, Sunday, WEEI, 3 p. m.

Boston Civic Symphony

Blair Fairchild, a composer more heard about than heard, was represented on the program of American music which the Boston Civic Symphony presented under the direction of Joseph Wagner in Jordan Hall last evening. His contribution, a work written in three movements and bearing the title of Concerto for Violin, Piano, and String Orchestra, Opus 36, was noted in the program book as having its first performance in America. The violin solo part was interpreted by Harriette Wolffers; the piano, which has a sort of associate accompanying role with the strings, was played by Jules Wolffers.

The combination may be regarded as somewhat extraordinary, since both a string orchestra and a piano are among the best devices in the world for drowning out the voice of a single violin; and take them both together, they could logically be expected to smother and largely obliterate the solo melody. But the outcome was not so at all. Every note of the player out at the front of the platform came through plain to the house; every gradation of tone had its effect in the auditorium. Fairchild, then, the poorly-known American composer, must count among those who master their job. At this presentation, his concerto proved to be correctly planned from the standpoint of balance of sonorities, something that had only to be well executed to make its point and to convey its message.

More than that, the piece disclosed interesting design and skillful construction. Nor did it lack purpose in the opening Allegro, sentiment in the Andante, and force and drive in the Finale. It called out the best in every artist concerned and repaid everybody's effort; and what chiefly mattered, after all, it enriched the emotional experience of listeners. A mood of meditation was aroused that meant something more than passing pleasure in sound.

The other works offered by the Civic Symphony were Powell's "Nachez on the Hill," Hanson's Andante from the "Nordic" Symphony, Sanders' Little Symphony in G, and Grofé's "Mississippi" Suite. The organization closes its season with a third concert on May 14.

W. P. T.

News of the Stage

New York

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne will return to Broadway with Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night," next fall for four weeks. The return visit will initiate a second season of road touring. The current tour has been tremendously successful and on several occasions the gross for eight performances has reached $30,000. The company is currently in Bloomington, Ill. Between now and the end of the month, it will visit Lansing, Mich.; Canton Ohio; and Utica and Rochester, N. Y. The Sherwood drama will not be presented on Broadway for a benefit week this spring, as had been tentatively announced.

* * *

Donald Oenslager, who designed the scenery for John Golden's production of "Claudia," at the Booth, has been commissioned to do the sets for Mr. Golden's forthcoming production of "Theater," the dramatization by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton of Mr. Maugham's novel. With Cornelia Otis Skinner starred, rehearsals begin Saturday under the direction of Robert Milton. The play will be seen in Wilmington and Washington before it arrives on Broadway next month.

* * *

Statistics: "Meet the People" reaches its one hundredth New York performance at the Mansfield Theater, tonight. "Old Acquaintance" reached the same milestone yesterday afternoon at the Morosco. And "Mr. and Mrs. North" had played a total of 75 performances up to last Wednesday night.

* * *

Ruth and Paul Draper will give a Sunday evening performance on March 30.

* * *

The Experimental Theater, formed by co-operation of Actors' Equity with the Dramatists Guild, has announced the titles of its first three plays. In addition to Margaret Webster's revival of Euripides' "The Trojan Women," the group lists two new plays, "Steps Going Up" and "Not In Our Stars," the latter a drama by George Corey. Dame May Whitty will appear in "The Trojan Women," which is now in rehearsal.

* * *

Postponement of two plays from last week plus the scheduling of two others downtown will make next week one of the busiest for some time in New York. Altogether, five new productions will demand attention.

* * *

"Mr. and Mrs. North" will give a benefit for the Actors' Fund on Sunday evening at the Belasco Theater.

'The Sea Wolf'

Jack London's story of "The Sea Wolf" was not a pretty one, and the film made from it, now at the Metropolitan, similarly follows a grim pattern as it tells of the melodramatic events in the ship Ghost under the command of the brutal "Wolf" Larsen.

The best of the picture is in the acting. The cast includes such players as Edward G. Robinson as Larsen, Ida Lupino as a girl fleeing from prison who is picked up by the Ghost after a collision with a ferryboat, John Garfield as a belligerent cabin boy seeking to escape from the police, Alexander Knox as a novelist who was likewise taken aboard ship after the collision, Barry Fitzgerald as the treacherous Cookie, Gene Lockhart as a badgered ship's doctor who finally kills himself to escape his tormentors, and Stanley Ridges as a shanghaied sailor.

There are a few beautiful shots of a vessel at sea but a considerable part of the emphasis of the film is on cruelties and violence.

The other feature is a comedy, "Here Comes Happiness," with Edward Norris, Mildred Coles, and Richard Ainley in the principal roles.

MGM by Ted Allan

Robert Taylor

To play air version of his recent film, "Flight Command," in DeMille drama hour, Monday, WEEI, 9 p. m.

Burgess Meredith

Narrator for the Free Company radiocast Sunday, WEEI, 2 p. m.

'Tall, Dark, and Handsome'

"Tall, Dark and Handsome," which opened Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway in a double bill with "The Lady Eve," possesses certain elements of legitimate burlesque of gangster melodramas. But its humorous possibilities have been given an obvious treatment.

The story is about a gangster, who locks his victims in a cellar instead of killing them. It is told with little taste. Cesar Romero acts the hero without much conviction. Virginia Gilmore, a newcomer, appears as the heroine. Charlotte Greenwood has an unrewarding comedy role, and Milton Berle wisecracks on any and all occasions as the gangster's stooge.

Summer Stock Plans

Ruth Wood, formerly leading woman with the Vineyard Players of Oak Bluffs, Mass., will head a summer stock company in Emerson College's new theater on the Esplanade which is scheduled to open July 7 with "The Show-Off." Miss Wood has appeared with the Albee Players in Providence and in summer companies in New Hampshire.

New Dramatic Program, Opera Matinee on Radio

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new dramatic program and a home defense series of programs are scheduled to start on the radio over the week end.

Timely discussions are scheduled on trends in American literature, electric power in defense, spring indications in Europe, and defense economics.

Musical events include the last matinee radiocast of the season from New York by the Metropolitan Opera; "The Incredible Flutist" Ballet of Walter Piston; premiere of a suite based on Offenbach's "Robinson Crusoe"; the playing by José Iturbi of the Tchaikovsky First Piano Concerto; announcement of the Metropolitan Auditions winners; return of "Russell Bennett's Notebook" and playing of a rare Wagner item.

Tonight

Premiere

"Great Moments from Great Plays," with prominent actors in leads; Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound," first play; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Variety

Alec Templeton to be heard in piano spoofing of Beethoven's "Turkish March"; Pat O'Malley to tell of "Sam Small and Kipling"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Kate Smith to play host to "Aldrich Family," which received its start on her program; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Drama

"Old Ranger" to relate story of Adah Menken, pioneer days actress; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Wendy Barrie and Dick Powell to co-star in "Excess Baggage," story of the circus and screen; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Speaker

Norman Thomas, on "Next Steps in the Fight Against War"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Saturday

Talk features

America's best dressed women, to be announced by Fashion Academy, from poll of 100 designers; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, to discuss current trends in American literature, for "Of Men and Books"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

CBS "Report to the Nation" to discuss electric power and defense, coincidental with inaugural of Grand Coulee Dam; CBS-WEEI, 6.

"People's Platform" to discuss what spring may hold in store for Europe and the world; Ralph Ingersoll, Sonia Tamara, Louis Fischer and Quincy Howe to be on dinner table panel; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, on "Australia and the War"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music

Young People's Concert of the Philharmonic to feature British-American program; Rudolph Ganz, conductor; Betty Martin, soprano; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Verdi's "Aida," with Stella Roman, Giovanni Martinelli, and Leonard Warren in leads, to be final New York radiocast matinee of season by Metropolitan Opera; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Budapest Quartet to be heard in Haydn's Quartet in G major and Debussy's Quartet in G minor, in Library of Congress musicale; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 4, in G, to be played by Curtis Institute string orchestra, as feature of all-Bach program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

George Szell to conduct program of Berlioz' "Roman Carnival" Overture, Walter Piston's ballet suite, "The Incredible Flutist," and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, in E flat major ("Eroica"); NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Annamary Dickey, Metropolitan soprano, to be soloist of Saturday Night Serenade; CBS-WEEI, 9:45.

Variety

"Chicagoland Hour" to salute New York in drama and music; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Sunday

Premieres

"Frontlines of Mercy," a series on the work of the Red Cross in national defense; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, on first program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:15 a. m.

Juan Arvizu, Mexican tenor, who is to be featured in CBS shortwave programs to Latin America, to be introduced in "Meet the Music"; CBS-WEEI, 11:15.

Features

"Tribute to Valor," to salute the heroism in England; sketches and music by stars of stage, radio, and screen; MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Mutual and Rotary to continue their Latin American series with program of talks and music from Quito, Ecuador; MBS-WAAB, 3.

Music

Erno Rapee to introduce Harold Byrns' Symphonic Suite, "Robinson Crusoe," based on theme from comic opera of same name by Offenbach, a first performance; also first movement of Beethoven's Concerto No. 5 "Emperor," with Andor Foldes, piano soloist; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

José Iturbi, pianist, is to play the solo part of the Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1, in B flat, with Philharmonic Orchestra; also Tchaikovsky's "Souvenir de Florence" and Suite from the Ballet, "Swan Lake"; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Kenny Baker, tenor, to sing "Perfidia," "The Lost Chord," and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," with Chicago Woman's Symphony Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Announcement of winners of the Metropolitan Auditions to be made by Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, with solos by winners; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

Gladys Swarthout to sing Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny"; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

"Russell Bennett's Notebook" to feature world perimere of miniature opera based on "The Man on the Flying Trapeze"; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, to play Saint-Saëns' "Havanaise," the "Prize Song" from Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and Novacek's "Perpetuum Mobile," in Sunday Evening Hour; "Children's Catechism for Cosima's Birthday," written by Wagner in honor of his wife, by chorus and orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Talks, forums

Ted Malone to visit the home of Francis Bret Harte, at Santa Cruz, Calif.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"Defense Economics" to be discussed by University of Chicago Round Table, with panel including Harold S. Moulton, president of Brookings Institution, and Prof. Sumner Slichter of Harvard; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Drama

Stephen Vincent Benét's "Freedom Is a Hard Bought Thing," to be story of Free Company; CBS-WEEI, 2.

"The American Theater—1920-1940," to be reviewed by Great Plays program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery to play air version of "My Favorite Wife," for Screen Guild show; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play Rachel Crothers' story, "A Little Journey," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Margo and Donald Crisp to be co-starred in "Forever Now," an original play, in "Star Spangled Theater"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Monday

Drama

Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey to re-create film roles in air version of "Flight Command," in DeMille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular

Beatrice Kay with Billy Greene, in Gay Nineties Revue; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Woody Herman's Four Chips, swing unit from his band, to be guests of Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Screen News

New York

"Step This Way," the new Marx Brothers picture, began production this week at M-G-M, with Charles Reisner directing Groucho, Chico, and Harpo in addition to Tony Martin, Virginia Grey, Virginia O'Brien, Margaret Dumont, and Charles Holland who fill supporting roles.

* * *

"This Is England," the film which Harry Hopkins recently brought back to this country, will be shown simultaneously in 200 greater New York theaters for the benefit of the Royal Air Force "Spitfire Fund." The showings are scheduled to begin on March 27.

* * *

George Gershwin's life story is to be filmed by Warner Brothers. Arrangements for the film biography of the noted American composer have just been completed with his brother, Ira Gershwin. The story will be called "Rhapsody in Blue." Ira Gershwin is due in Hollywood soon to collate material and help with preparation of the screenplay.

* * *

A two reel production about Robert E. Lee will be the first in the 1941-42 series of historical short subjects produced by Warner Brothers. Sidney Blaçkmer will act the Confederate general. Owen Crump is writing the script. The film will be produced in Technicolor.

* * *

Roy Del Ruth, who has signed an M-G-M contract will direct "The Chocolate Soldier," with Nelson Eddy and Risé Stevens, as his first assignment. Miss Stevens, of the Metropolitan Opera, is making her film debut in this picture.

* * *

Busby Berkeley is announced as director for "Babes on Broadway," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland.

* * *

The New York film event of next week is the world premiere of Paramount's "I Wanted Wings," at the Astor Theater on Wednesday evening, March 26. United States Army and Navy officials, stage and screen stars, and other celebrities have been invited to the opening. Ray Milland, William Holden, Constance Moore, and Wayne Morris are the principal players. Mitchell Leisen directed.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (last week).

Plymouth—
"Your Loving Son," comedy by Abby Merchant. Featuring Jay Fassett, Lily Cahill and Frankie Thomas. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"The Man in Half Moon Street," by Barré Lyndon, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the New England Conservatory of Music advanced students. Quincy Porter, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 2:10, 5:35, 9:05. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 4:05, 7:40.

Fenway—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Harry Lauder in "Song of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Rack Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullivan. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elizabeth Risdon. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "March of Time," 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:45. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2:30, 5:30, 8:20.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris, Mildred Coles. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:05.

Modern—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"Buck Private," Abbott and Costello. 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 4:35, 7:33, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:13, 3:11, 6:09, 9:06.

Scollay—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
Second Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satan," "Two Travels—Bar Harbor, Alaska," "Meet the U. S. Fleet," "Women Bowlers," "Birds from Corners of the World" (in natural color), latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:30. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
"Puerto Rico," "The Gossips," "Chilean Cavalry," "Phil Spitalny and Orchestra," "Life in the New Navy," "Hollywood Newsreel," 2 cartoons, and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:21, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:49, 8:34.

Tremont—
"Private Worlds," Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:48, 5:48, 8:46. "Mad Miss Manton," Barbara Stanwyck. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:15, 10:25.

Uptown—
"Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew. "The Monster and the Girl," 2. Evenings 6:30-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Give Us Wings," 1:45 and 7:45.

Regent: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2:05, 8.

Brookline Village: "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5:15, 8:18.

Cleveland Circle: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll, and Fred MacMurray. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Ellen Drew. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. "March of Time." 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 4:35, 7:33, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:13, 3:11, 6:09, 9:06.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Victory," Fredric March. 3:19, 9:19. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Leather Pushers," "Old Swimmin' Hole." 2 Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:15, 9:30. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Honeymoon for Three." 3:17, 8:17. "Case of the Black Parrot." 2:03, 7:03, 9:49.

EGLESTON Square — Egleston: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Raft. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3, 7, 9:46. "Give Us Wings." 1:49, 8:35.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Arizona," Jean Arthur. News and short subjects. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders.

Hyde Park: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "World in Flames."

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin and Mischa Auer. 2:30 and 8:15. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2:02, 5:10, 8:18. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.

Mystic: "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 7, 10. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3:20, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, Betty Grable, John Payne. "Three Men from Texas." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 8:30. "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 3:01, 9:15. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55. "Blackout," Valerie Hobson. 2:25, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:30, 9:15. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Victory," Fredric March. "Haunted Honeymoon." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Buck Privates," Abbott & Costello and the Andrews Sisters.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Jennie," Doris Bowden and George Montgomery. "Phantom of Chinatown," Keye Luke.

Strand: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Case of the Black Parrot."

REVERE—Boulevard: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 2 and 8.

Revere: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

Capital and Ball Square: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Strange Case of Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres. "King of the Lumberjacks." 2 and 8.

Strand: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "So You Won't Talk." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Victory," Fredric March. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Veles and Leon Errol. 2:10, 7:55. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters and Claude Rains.

Princess: "Behind the News." Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. 2:09, 7:54. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 3:32, 9:08.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Always a Bride." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:45. Saturday morning Children's Show.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. 4:02, 9:02. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:15, 7:15.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Victory," Fredric March. 3:20, 8:20.

AMUSEMENTS

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Lily Pons and Her Husband, Andre Kostelanetz, Combine Home Joys With Art

By Clarke Robinson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Winging out over the air of Grant Park in Chicago during a quiet evening last summer, the silver tones of an exquisitely sung coloratura aria hung in the air for a second and then, in a glittering cascade of color, rippled down the scale and floated off over the lake.

There was a hush for an extended moment. Then nearly 250,000 people broke into applause. The storm arose and receded and arose and receded again. Lily Pons, whom America has taken to its own big heart these recent rapid years, was singing an encore; and her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, was conducting the huge orchestra which was accompanying her.

Miss Pons' and Mr. Kostelanetz' tour had covered New York, Hollywood, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and now Chicago. They had performed before more than 400,000 people. Obviously both were fixtures in our musical life, she as the finest coloratura of our generation and her husband as one of the best representative conductors and composers we have.

But there is something deeper in the companionship of these two beloved artists. And one must get near to them to receive the deep import and whole significance of it. In or out of the arts, there are no two people who are more perfectly suited to each other, or who need outsiders less. And still, when you are their guest, they become as considerate of your welfare as though you might have been bridesmaid or best man at their wedding.

Born at Cannes, France

Lily Pons was a native of Cannes, France; and Andre Kostelanetz, born in St. Petersburg, Russia, had migrated to America in the wake of the revolution that dethroned the Czars. Both brought their art to our country for recognition. And recognize it America did! Maryland has christened one of her towns after Lily Pons. Andre Kostelanetz was selected to compose the theme melody for the famous Perisphere's "World of Tomorrow" at the New York World's Fair.

Today America has adopted both musicians. And both are citizens. They fit completely into the American scene—and into the unpretentious hospitable white stone farmhouse, high in the Connecticut hills, which is their home. Here they go, after their busy opera, cinema, radio and concert seasons are over.

The house looks lived-in. The furniture and the structure itself might have been there for hundreds of years. There is a pool. There is a large aviary. And there are numberless kittens and big dogs. Flowers are in profusion.

Each of the two musicians has interests that are strictly his (or her) own. But they also have many interests in common. For instance—Miss Pons rides and Mr. Kostelanetz swims; but they both play tennis. While the lord of the manor works on a composition, his wife may be drumming out the solfeggio of an opera score. But as the sun sinks low they hop into a car together and drive for miles while they compare notes.

Each Has Sense of Humor

Both have a great sense of humor and adore playing wholesome jokes on each other. Miss Pons always insists: "I am a country girl and am really happy only in the country." Her home bears out this declaration.

She is very fond of it, and when she greets guests in her large comfortable living room with the sunshine streaming in, it is hard to imagine this gracious hostess as one of the world's foremost singers.

The house is furnished in genuine French provincial style, and much of the furniture came from Miss Pons' old home in Cannes. The rest she procured in auction-rooms—where Lily Pons is an inveterate bargain seeker. The chintz-covered couch before the living-room fireplace is Miss Pons' favorite seat; and it is here, evenings, that she and her husband, with their three dogs on the hearth near them, sit and discuss the happenings of the day, like any local villager and his wife. All about the room are vases of lilies—calla lilies, lilies-of-the-valley, and Easter lilies in season. Born in Cannes, the city of flowers, the diminutive little songbird thereafter adopted the French emblem (the Fleur de Lys). This she uses as crest on her linen, luggage, and silverware.

Their Home Is Charming

A vaulted ceiling gives height to the rooms of her home, many of its beams having been brought over from France. From the living room one goes into the music studio where Miss Pons practices every morning. A large conservatory-like room, it contains only her grand piano, and, over the fireplace, an intricate ironwork candelabrum. Lily Pons is much interested in crafts of this sort, because her grandfather in France was himself a worker in fine metals.

Mr. and Mrs. Kostelanetz take most of their meals together, and there is scarcely a time when their table is not rather well filled with guests. The dining room, in green and white, adjoins the garden. And it might almost be a part of the greenery itself, so fresh, so sparkling is it, so alive with flowers and flowering shrubs. The dining table is of green stone, and the white painted chairs repeat in the upholstery the same dark-green coloring.

Upstairs are the bedrooms, each done in a distinctive flowered chintz. Miss Pons likes to reproduce the lilies-of-the-valley of one chintz, the roses of another, the chrysanthemums of still another, in real flowers in the room, when possible; and she expects her own garden to yield the posies.

One of her favorite places in or about her home is the small "studio" house near the pool, where she was married two years ago. It is just a tiny room which Andre uses as his practice studio; but the piquant diva cherishes it as her "special" room.

Lily Pons has an upper hand in selecting most of the material from which her husband's scarves, shirts and pajamas are made, and he is forever buying her jewelry.

Necklace Wouldn't Come Off

Last fall when Miss Pons arrived in San Francisco for her opera season, she found herself without sufficient jewelry to dress one of her roles. Finding Paul Flato, the New York jeweler, in town to open a California branch, she appealed to him; and he delivered a $250,000 necklace on loan for her evening performance. Arriving back at his hotel at 2 in the morning, Mr. Flato found a hastily scribbled note in his box, "Lily cannot from your necklace get out." He tried to contact her but her phone had been cut off. As he had to leave on the dawn plane for Los Angeles, Mr. Flato's necklace adorned Miss Pons for the next 16 hours. Late that evening Andre Kostelantz arrived by air from Hollywood armed with directions from his friend, Mr. Flato, on how to unloek the double clasp.

Everywhere that Lily Pons goes her chic appearance is attributed to a Parisian wardrobe. This amuses Miss Pons, as her entire outfit is American save the shoes, gloves and lingerie. "This becoming hat," smiles Lily, "I acquired in Baltimore. The blouse is from Cleveland and this coat from New York.

"In Paris," remarks the little singer, "the smart apparel is found in small shops; in New York it is found in the big stores. Things are every bit as chic here—and infinitely cheaper. Of course, the sewing is inferior. But now with the Boche in Paris. Well —?" she shrugs.

She Lives By Schedule

Miss Pons schedules her day as would any other busy housewife. Finishing her breakfast in bed at a little after eight o'clock, Miss Pons and her secretary "Tiri," the indispensable Margherita Tirindelli, go over the mail and plot the day's routine. If guests are expected, and they generally are, Miss Pons and her cook settle the menus. If she has the time she does her own marketing—and loves nothing better. No one may mix the salad dressing in the Pons' household but the hostess herself, and this also holds good when she is on tour. In fact there is hardly a hotel from coast to coast at which the head chef does not pay her a courtesy visit.

Lily Pons is said to sing the highest note of any of the celebrated prima donnas of this or any other age. Miss Pons sings A above high C. Her three great opera successes are "Lakmé," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Linda di Chamounix."

When she recently christened, at Boston, a locomotive named for her, she did so with a bottle of water from the town Lilypons, Maryland. She's grand copy; and newspaper men and women love her. But in Salt Lake City she was adamant in her refusal to have a picture snapped showing her eating spaghetti in a well-known restaurant. When the photographer spied her and asked her if she would "hold it for a picture?" Miss Pons refused. "Weeth theengs the way they are in Europe, spaghetti is polotics. Non, mon cher," she flung back.

At the end of the great concert at Grant Park in Chicago, the audience absolutely refused to permit Miss Pons and Andre Kostelanetz to leave the stage. They clapped, stamped, cheered, and whistled for more and more and more. The orchestra had completely run out of arrangements for encores. And finally Mr. Kostelanetz dropped his baton and sat at the piano to accompany her. A quiet hush spread over the huge assemblage. That was exactly what they wanted. Lily Pons and Andre Kostelanetz there together. Husband and wife. The greatest team of musicians in the world today.

DeBellis Studios

Lily Pons and her husband, Andre Kostelanetz (circle), make their home in a white stone farmhouse high in the hills of Connecticut. There they go, after their busy opera, cinema, radio, and concert seasons are over. The three other pictures above show the great soprano in her home setting. At the left you glimpse her giving the flowers on the breakfast table a last touch before she sets out for an early morning horseback ride. In the oval at the right is Miss Pons with two of their three big dogs. In the picture below the oval you see her glancing through a folio of old French music.

She Still Sews Comforts For Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Miss Maude Robinson, who first made comforts for the negroes at the time of the American Civil War, is still plying her needle in behalf of war victims. Since she was nine years old, she has given her time and effort in this way—in the Franco-Prussian War, the Boer War, and the World War. These days she is making bedding for the services, for London's homeless and for refugees from the Channel Islands.

In 1914 Miss Robinson designed her own type of bed quilt as a substitute for blankets for the troops. These are made out of odd squares of material, stuffed for warmth, and worked together with wool, the outer edge being bound with braid. She has recently completed her 51st quilt.

"It costs me about five shillings to make a quilt, but when completed, it is far warmer than a blanket—even if you could get a blanket at the price," Miss Robinson told a reporter.

The Robinsons have been Sussex Quaker farmers since the days of William Penn.

More Jobs For Women Over Forty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

Women of mature age, who can lend dignity and poise to an organization, are receiving preferred consideration in many employment bureaus of business concerns that are now expanding their personnel to keep pace with upsurging industrial conditions.

Placement records and day-by-day surveys made by "Women, Associated," reveal steadily increasing opportunities and actual shortages in certain technical fields for women of mature age and training. "Women, Associated" is a non-profit co-operative organization, which is rounding out its first half year's work re-establishing women over 40 in business.

Membership in the organization is limited to business and professional women who have earned $2,000 a year or more, and who want to put their experience, training, and judgment to work in business or industry, according to Miss Mabel L. Dorsey, president and one of the founders of the organization, which resembles the men's Forty Plus Clubs.

"Women, Associated" works under the banner, "There is no age by years," a motto by which their group has been identified in its hundreds of contacts. These are made in city-wide co-operative canvasses by members, who volunteer a portion of their time to make appointments with employers, not for themselves, but for other job-seekers in the group.

Nearly every field of training and experience is covered in the roster of members. During the first six months of the organization's activities, it has "lost" two-thirds of its members through placement, 70 of them having found positions.

Civic organizations and service clubs have aided the group and have used it as a clearing house for employment needs. Honorary members include Miss Billie Burke, actress; Mrs. Mary D. Briggs, postmaster of Los Angeles; and Superior Court Judge Georgia Bullock. Affiliate members include Superior Court Judge Orfa Jean Shontz, Mrs. Grace S. Stoermer, and Miss Marjorie Rambeau, all of whom have actively assisted in developing various phases of the "Women, Associated" activities.

If You Muff a Recipe. . . Bluff!

By Florence Wightman Rowland
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even the best of cooks have their off days, so do not feel discouraged if you have a culinary upset. What ability I have to deal with such mistakes is due entirely to the necessity for economy.

Here is one way I changed a muff into an edible dish. Eggplant is a great favorite in our household, especially fried eggplant. One evening, while preparing dinner, I started frying the floured slices 10 minutes before serving time. Because of car trouble, dinner had to be an hour late. In the meantime the slices of eggplant were piling up. I kept stacking them on top of one another, in a casserole placed in a slow oven, to keep them warm. What I hadn't planned on was the fact that the slices blended into each other, and they became very soft from the additional cooking.

"What's this?" my husband asked, eyeing his portion interestedly.

"Oh," I called over my shoulder nonchalantly, as I returned to the kitchen to hide my confusion, "that is a new way to fix eggplant."

When the family asked for second helpings, I found the courage to confess my discovery. Since then I have prepared this vegetable in this manner many times—at their request.

Here is what I do. I wash the eggplant carefully, and slice it rather thin. I never peel it. Dipping in evaporated milk, draining, and dosing with flour comes next. Then I fry each piece in a small amount of bacon fat, using just enough shortening to keep it from sticking. As the slices get browned, I place them layer on layer in a casserole, sprinkling each layer with a little evaporated milk to give additional moisture. I cover the dish, and bake in a slow oven about an hour. One large eggplant serves six generously.

You have all made Spanish Cream, I am sure. Well, the last time that I prepared this pudding, I thoughtlessly beat the whole eggs together, instead of separating them. There I was, with no more eggs on hand, and the rest of the materials waiting and ready. So I went ahead and hoped for the best. The result tasted like a cross between French ice cream and vanilla ice-box cake. I can recommend it heartily. It is very good served plain, but if you top this new Spanish Cream with whipped cream, after chilling it thoroughly, you will have a real treat for your family, or an extra-special company desert.

Then, there are the filled date cookies. You know the kind, where you roll out the dough, spread with filling, slice and bake? Something went wrong. The filling filtered through the dough and there I was. I couldn't afford to throw out the resulting conglomeration. I stirred the ingredients thoughtfully, hopefully. As they blended, the mixture began to look like drop cookie dough, so I went ahead. I lightly greased my two cookie sheets and soon the little brown lumps were in the oven. As I tested them, three hungry children trouped in from school. More than a dozen cookies disappeared down famished throats. The children's enthusiasm was catching. I reached for one of the hot confections. I reached for another and another, until I was rudely reminded by my youngest daughter that I was supposed to be reducing. She was right, but those cookies were irresistible.

Perhaps you would be interested in the recipe.

Date-Filled Cookies

½ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
2 cups flour

Sift the flour, baking powder, salt, and spices together. Cream the shortening and add the sugar gradually. Add the egg unbeaten and stir vigorously for a minute or two. Add the sifted dry ingredients. Roll out the dough to about ⅛ inch thickness, keeping rectangular in shape. Spread with the date filling, roll up as a jelly roll, wrap in wax paper, and chill two or three hours. Cut off slices about ¼ inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven about 10 minutes.

Date Filling

½ cup water
½ cup walnut meats, broken into small pieces
1½ cups pitted dates, the moist variety
½ cup sugar

Cook the dates in the sugar and water over a low heat until it thickens, stirring frequently. Cool. Add the nutmeats.

Here's hoping you will have every success with this delicious recipe, but remember, if you muff it . . . bluff it!

Turning a Cooking Talent to Account

New Work Horizons for Women—12

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On an outlying residential street in Downey, Calif., where purple lantana vines grow thickly along the sidewalk, stands a sprawling ranch-type house. Framed in spruce and its own Valencia trees, almost hidden from the street, the house is as much a part of its warm, dry setting as the orange groves which pad that district.

Chimes sounded inside as I touched the bell, and in a moment a dark-haired, quiet-mannered woman opened the door.

"Are you the Mrs. English who makes the jams sold by Buffums Department Store in Long Beach?" I inquired.

She nodded.

"I've come especially to meet you. I've often seen your wares in their window."

She smiled and invited me into her attractive, homelike living room.

"How," I asked her directly, "did you happen to get into the jam business, Mrs. English?"

"Well," she replied, "I think it was chiefly a desire for pin money, though the depression had hit us and I felt it might be a good idea to have a possible vocation in reserve. Actually, my friends started it all three years ago. They liked my mint jelly so well that they asked me to make some for them. I have my own mint bed, you know, and I use an apple jelly base. After I started, it was quite easy to add tangerine marmalade, cherry preserves (made from the sour Eastern pie cherry), boysenberry jelly, youngberry jelly, and apricot-pineapple conserves. Those are my principal items; and the tourists, especially, seem to like them."

Always Liked Cooking

Curious to find out if she were one of those women born with a talent for cooking, I questioned her along that line.

"Oh, I suppose I am. My friends used to come out here long before I was doing things professionally, and they'd say, 'Don't you dare show that cupboard to my husband.' Canning and preserving seem so out of date and quaintly domestic these days. But I've always done them. You see I majored in domestic science at the University of Washington, and then when I married, my husband and I went to live for five years in a logging camp in Canada. We were 20 hours by boat from Vancouver, and only went to town twice a year. That's where I learned to bake bread. You know, of course, that I sell bread, too, don't you?"

I was learning!

"Oh, yes, I bake regularly, on order. My specialties are a health bread, into which I mix the wheat germ. It weighs a pound and three quarters and sells for 20 cents. Then I have a white loaf, a whole wheat, a raisin, and a date loaf. The prices vary."

"My husband was quite annoyed with my bread making. He didn't like having people ring our doorbell and say, 'Is my loaf of bread ready?' and hand me 15 cents, but do you know what changed his mind—" she smiled reminiscently.

"It was an article in the Reader's Digest about a woman in the East whose work was similar to mine."

Gazing around at the satiny-like walls, the spacious rooms and hallways, I felt that a maid, or at least part-time help, must be lurking somewhere and said so.

Does All Her Own Work

"Oh, no, I do everything myself, including all the laundry. Our oldest daughter is married, but we have two younger children at home. Now that I do all my work and look after them and fill orders as well, I often wonder how I employed my time when I had a maid."

Mrs. English expressed no interest in expansion, having recently refused an opportunity to supply a well-known restaurant in Long Beach with her bread.

"I want to keep it a home industry. I'm very particular about the way my jam is bottled and the quality of my bread, and if they weren't just right, I couldn't be content. Besides, I enjoy the work and it has already brought what I wanted, a little income of my own."

June Harrison Mayer

Last of 12 Tuesday and Friday articles

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The Home Forum

Our Macedonian "Zephyr"

MR. SHAKESPEARE once wrote of "Zephires blowing gently below the violet, not wagging his sweet head." Plainly, zephyrs are very gentle breezes and it seemed unbelievable that anything so demure could come from Macedonia, which is the seat of tempests and revolutions. Yet there he stood before me—tall, slender, bashful, blond Zafeer (accent on the last syllable), from the village of Hazelnut, in the county of Lower Bath, in the district of Water Divide, Macedonia. He almost looked as though he had come from Alice's Wonderland.

I was a young teacher in an American school that lay at the foot of a magnificent Bulgarian mountain cluster, on the other side of which was Macedonia. Through one of the rugged mountain passes had come Zafeer.

On his feet were pigskin moccasins, on his head a sheepskin cap. His thick, dark brown homespun breeches were like bloomers above the knees, like leggings below. Between breeches and moccasins were visible red, hand-knit socks. A tight, brown jacket with sailor collar fitted snugly over a heavy, white, homespun shirt with beautifully embroidered front and cuffs. Zafeer carried over his shoulder a pair of well-filled, hand-woven saddlebags.

* * *

When I answered his knock at the door, he greeted me with: "Dal tee Bog dobro," meaning: "May God be good to you!" It seemed beautifully dramatic, for a strange boy to wander over bare mountains up a silent, frowning gorge and down a grim, lonely canyon to knock at my door and say: "May God be good to you!"

I was glad to see one of Macedonia's boys and invited him into our modest parlor, where I urged him to take a seat. He hesitated, for he felt it was disrespectful for a youth to sit down in the presence of his superiors. However, he did take off his saddlebags and lay them on the floor. Then he delved into the convolutions of the wide red belt, wrapped eight times about his waist, and pulled out a letter which he handed me.

It was from Pastor Good Vegetableman (Dobri Zarzavatchieff), native missionary preacher in Hazelnut village. Addressing me as "very respected and loving brother," he said that Zafeer Ovcharoff, a shepherd boy from a good family, wanted to study. Zafeer had finished the local mission school with promise and was said to be diligent and alert. He had no money, so would have to earn his board and tuition. I was requested to take him under my care. It was a rather formidable request, but an interesting one.

* * *

After reading the crumpled letter, I remarked, "So you want to go to school?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you want to work your way?"

"Yes, sir."

"What can you do?"

"Work," Zafeer suggested, puzzled.

"What have you been doing?"

"I'm a shepherd."

We didn't have any sheep, nor did we intend to get any, so we didn't need a shepherd, but we accepted the Macedonian breeze and persuaded the school to receive him into the dormitory on our responsibility. He lived in the same yard or "compound" with us and came to see us daily. He helped with the garden and lawns in season, did errands, and, to our surprise, developed into the guide, philosopher, and friend of our two-and-a-half-year-old twin daughters. That came to be his regular job and he did it well. He simply kept on being a shepherd. And, since there were other children in the compound, Zafeer had quite a flock.

* * *

The shepherd and lambs grew up together, discovering each others' worlds. The twins, small as they were, helped him learn English and he taught them Bulgarian with a Macedonian accent. One day, in his linguistic explorations, he asked them: "Are you girls, childs?"

"Yes," said Norchie.

"No," objected Helen, "we're children."

Henry Haskins, who was a year older, and a great authority, supported Helen—they were children.

"All right," continued Zafeer. "Why they call you keeds?"

That was a baffler. "Kids and children are the same," ventured Helen.

Then Henry intervened again and said slowly, as though finding his way: "No, kids are animals; they're baby goats. Americans call their children baby goats." He repeated this in Bulgarian, also.

"Yareta," exclaimed Zafeer with a laugh. "So you're yareta! I'm an ovchar (shepherd) and you're my yareta." Thereafter, that was what he always called the twins.

He often walked about the compound yard with them. Frequently he would sit on our doorstep with half-a-dozen little children crowded about him, listening to him blow his shepherd's flute and tell stories of the Macedonian mountains. Of course, he never said so explicitly, but left the impression that he was a sort of Macedonian Robin Hood. He seemed to them as good a companion as an authentic cowboy.

The twins then had red coats and red bonnets, with white rabbitskin borders. Zafeer sometimes carried them in his arms, and I like to recall the Macedonian shepherd's kind, gentle face in that frame of red.

* * *

On the eve of a big Macedonian holiday, the twins insisted that we give Zafeer a party. We were delighted and asked him what he wanted to eat. His menu was roast lamb, spinach banitsa (pie), loutivee (hot) peppers fried in butter, raw garlic and kadaïve (a Turkish delicacy resembling sweetened hay). After long discussions with the twins, who insisted that on such a holiday Zafeer should have just what he wanted, we succeeded in eliminating the garlic. We accepted all the rest.

Several neighboring children came to the party and they all marched into the dining room, single file, behind Zafeer playing his flute. It was as though we were entertaining the Pied Piper.

The only unpleasantness of the feast occurred at the serving of the peppers. Zafeer had brought them from the market himself and they were as hot as live coals. To make them still more devastating, he sprinkled a few small red "Albanki" (Albanian peppers) over them. For the tender mouth of a novice, they were not a delicacy. Nevertheless, all the children wanted to eat them with Zafeer. Having learned about "loutivee" peppers from sad experience, I tried to dissuade them, but with no success. After all, wasn't it their party? They were in a daring mood and each imagined he was a veritable Macedonian, a wild Robin Hood. They could certainly do a little thing like eating peppers, they asserted.

"Are they really hot, Zafeer?" they asked their hero.

"Not for me," he answered.

That, of course, made me out quite a sissy. At last I said: "All right, pick out one of your number and let him try. If he likes them, you may all eat them."

"Let me, let me," cried each one.

* * *

We made the choice by "hickory, dickory, dock," and it fortunately fell on Henry, a leader among the children. They all watched him with envy and rapture as he put a spoonful of the delicious-smelling stew on his plate. He was a David before Goliath. Then Henry ceremoniously and triumphantly placed a forkful of the pepper in his mouth. He rolled the morsel on his tongue. Zafeer and he were real he-men. Then his face grew red, he stopped chewing, jumped up and dashed to the kitchen. Goliath's sword of fire had conquered. After a while, the conflagration was quieted and Henry returned to the flock.

The shepherd had his peppers all to himself. But everybody felt gay and the guest of honor even deigned to eat a liberal portion of American cake. After dinner was over, the company listened to some more shepherd tales from the hills told in rolling, rollicking Macedonian.

* * *

In time came another war—war in Macedonia for Macedonia. Our Zafeer was "called to the colors." He joined the local regiment, donned soldier clothes and prepared for the approaching day of departure. The booted, heavy-laden column was to pass our yard. When the day came, we were all out on the street in front of our high red fence, waiting for Zafeer.

After a while, the line came swinging along. The red-coated twins were in my arms, crying. Up toward us stamped the men, "levo—desno, levo—desno" (left foot, right foot). On their backs were heavy knapsacks, blankets, food-kits; on each right shoulder, a rifle. As Zafeer swept past, the twins waved and he waved back. Then they squirmed down from my arms and ran to him. They defied all Bulgarian army rules and took hold of his hands. I expected some awful intervention and reprimand from the nearest officer, but there was none.

Onward tramped the boys, "levo—desno, levo—desno."

Zafeer suddenly picked up a little girl in each arm.

On they moved, as a machine, "levo—desno, levo—desno." Two little red spots bobbed up and down in a line of tramping gray.

I moved along beside. We came to the corner grocery store. The army wheeled left. Without stopping, the shepherd put down the twins. I picked them up. "Sbogum, yareta," he said. "Dal tee Bog dobro!" (Good-by, little kids. May God be good to you!) On marched the Zephyr, on toward the hurricane.

R. H. MARKHAM

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PADEREWSKI, THE ARTIST": *A Portrait Bust by Malvina Hoffman*

THIS BRONZE HEAD is generally acknowledged to be as distinguished a portrayal of Paderewski as has ever been executed. The American sculptor, Malvina Hoffman, is an ardent music lover. In her autobiography, "Heads and Tales," dedicated to Paderewski, she tells the story of how this portrait came to be made. She had done numerous sketches of Paderewski at Geneva, and had planned a bust of "Paderewski, the Statesman." Back in New York, she attended his Chopin recital in Carnegie Hall. Watching the ever-changing emotions play over the master's face while he was absorbed in his music, she gained the impression of a quite different personality. This sent her hurrying from the concert to her studio, where she worked all night.

The next day, when Paderewski came for a sitting, he found Miss Hoffman had finished the impression of his musical mood in clay. After studying it, he declared it could not be further improved. He was able to recall his mood at Geneva and posed for her as "The Statesman," but his expression as "The Artist" could not be repeated to order. It had been evoked by music alone.

Leaning on God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO EACH INDIVIDUAL there comes a time when, having learned the futility of material dependencies, thought and desire turn toward God, in order to discover an available and practical way in which to solve human problems and difficulties. In the Scriptures is the admonition (Proverbs 3:5, 6): "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." All who have experienced true progress have done so through leaning unreservedly on God.

Christ Jesus admonished his disciples and kept friendly watch over them. He encouraged them, and taught them to do healing work. He so uplifted the thought of those seeking his help, and gave to them such vital spiritual enlightenment, that their suffering was immediately overcome. He manifested the power which comes through spiritual understanding, for he recognized his oneness with God, divine Principle. This sustained him through his severest trials. Rebuking evil, he was enabled effectively and without delay to destroy for himself, as well as for those who came to him for comfort and support, the false beliefs of life, substance, intelligence, and sensation in matter.

Through the teachings of Christian Science, one becomes acquainted with the spiritual fact that God is the source of all good, and that man, His image and likeness, possesses by reflection this good in immeasurable abundance. In making this truth workable in our individual experience, we learn that as we consistently lean on God alone, all our true needs and right desires are met. For is not the strong arm of Love the only permanent, satisfying and secure staff on which to lean? In the opening lines of the Preface to the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

To be conscious of the completeness, perfection, and wholeness of God's man is to know that God never made anything incomplete or imperfect. Therefore man reflects and expresses the enduring and Godlike qualities of strength, power, and dominion.

Though fear may claim to restrict and constrict us, to make us feel that we cannot stand alone with God, we may at any instant become conscious of His ever-surrounding presence, and go forward in safety, peace, and protection. The fears of mankind are many, and include fear of place, of the past, the future, a wrong sense of self, and very often of one's fellow man. These foundationless illusions appear and reappear because of a lack of trust in God, who is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient. As it is understood and realized that God is everywhere, we shall no longer fear to be with people or to be away from them; nor shall we be unwisely distrustful, wary, or suspicious of person, place, circumstance, condition, or thing. We have God's promise (Isaiah 51:5), "My righteousness is near; my salvation is gone forth, and mine arms shall judge the people; the isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they trust."

The test of Christian discipleship begins with trust and faith in God. Thus the Christian Scientist drops his faith in things material, and turns towards spiritual causation as the basis of all right thought and action. Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 66), "Trials teach mortals not to lean on a material staff,—a broken reed, which pierces the heart." This she proved in her own experience. In the presentation of Christian Science to the world, she overcame every form of opposition that presented itself to her. Though the way was not always easy to traverse, she went steadily forward, leaning on God alone. Of one trying experience, she states in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 15), "I leaned on God and was safe."

In the Christian Science textbook will be found the truths which came as a revelation to this courageous woman. Those who study this book in meekness, humility, and sincerity, turning to God for guidance, will find within its pages the answer to all their prayers. Its unfoldments are infinite, and applicable to every need. When human props fail, the Word of God, as found in the Scriptures and Mrs. Eddy's writings, will continue to be an eternal staff on which to lean.

As we read in a well-loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 53):

> "Everlasting arms of Love
> Are beneath, around, above;
> God it is who bears us on,
> His the arm we lean upon."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish)

The Brooms of March

The brooms of March are sweeping wide
the avenues and countryside.

Across the meadows twigs are swept,
and where the furry friends have slept

the merry wind now shouts, "Awake!"
And very soon the place will break

into a singing mood as showers
cleanse the land for grass and flowers.

There will be songsters coming, going,
and all that's young and lovely growing.

But, now, so that this place will be
a place of growth and harmony,

the brooms of March are quickly sweeping,
for spring is slowly creeping, creeping.

Through day and night the swishing's heard,
preparing for the bud and bird.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Opieranie się o Boga

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

KAŻDEJ JEDNOSTCE przychodzi chwila w której, przekonawszy się o czczości polegania na materjalnych zależnościach, myśl i pragnienie zwraca do Boga, celem znalezienia praktycznego, łatwo dostępnego sposobu rozwiązania ludzkich problemów. W Piśmie Św. znajdujemy napomnienie (Przysłowia 3:5, 6): „Ufaj Panu całem sercem twoim i nie skłaniaj się według własnego zrozumienia. W wszystkich swych poczynaniach uznawaj Jego, a On pokieruje kroki twoje." Wszyscy którzy doświadczyli prawdziwy postęp, doszli do tego jedynie przez niezastrzeżone oparcie się o Boga.

Chrystus Jezus uczni swych napominał i trzymał przyjacielską pieczę nad nimi. Zachęcał ich, i nauczał, a tak skutecznie wznosił myśli tych co zwracali się do niego po pociechę, tak żywotne dawał im rozjaśnienie duchowe, że ich cierpienia były natychmiast pokonane. Chrystus Jezus okazywał tą siłę która wypływa z prawdziwego zrozumienia duchowego, gdyż Chrystus Jezus pojął swą jedność z Bogiem, boską Zasadą. Ta wiara podtrzymywała go poprzez najcięższe próby. Gromiąc zło, zdołał efektownie i bezwłocznie niszczyć fałszywe wierzenia w życie, istotność, rozum i czucie materji, tak dla siebie jak i dla tych którzy zwracali się do niego po pociechę i podporę.

Przez nauczania Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, zapoznajemy się z prawdą duchową że Bóg jest źródłem wszelkiego dobra, i że człowiek, Jego obraz i podobieństwo, przez odblask posiada to dobro w niezmiernej obfitości. W zastosowaniu tej prawdy do naszych poszczególnych przeżyć, uczymy się że wraz z naszym zupełnym oparciem się o Boga, wszystkie nasze prawdziwe potrzeby i prawe życzenia są zaspakajane. Czyż nie jest bowiem silne ramię Miłości jedynym trwałym, zadawalniającym i pewnym podparciem na którym oprzeć się można? W pierwszych zwrotach Wstępu podręcznika, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św.), Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej oświadcza (str. vii), „Dla tych którzy opierają się na podpierającej nieskończoności, dzień dzisiejszy jest pełen błogosławieństw."

Zdać sobie sprawę z zupełności, doskonałości i całkowitości człowieka Boga znaczy wiedzieć że Bóg nigdy nie stworzył niczego niedoskonałego lub niekompletnego. Przeto człowiek odzwierciadla i wyraża Boskie trwające przymioty siły, władzy i panowania.

Chociaż bojaźń rości sobie prawo do ograniczania i krępowania nas, dając nam wrażenie że nie zdołamy stać sami z Bogiem, to jednak w każdej chwili możemy stać się przytomnemi Jego wszechotaczającej obecności, i iść nadal w bezpieczeństwie, pokoju i opiece. Liczne są bojaźnie ludzkie, włączając strach miejsca, przeszłości, przyszłości, mylnego pojęcia siebie, i często bliźnich. Te bezpodstawowe złudzenia zjawiają i pojawiają się przez brak ufności w Bogu, który jest wszechmocnym, wszechobecnym i wszechwiedzącym. Wraz z naszym zrozumieniem wszechobecności Boga zniknie nasza bojaźn przestawania z ludźmi lub bez nich; ani też nie będziemy niemądrze nieufnemi, oględnemi lub podejrzliwemi osób, miejsc okoliczności, położeń lub przedmiotów. Wszak mamy Boga przyrzeczenie (Izajasz 51:5), „Prawość moja jest blisko; zbawienie moje wyszło naprzód i ramiona moje osądzą lud; wyspy usługiwać mi będą, i na moim ramieniu ufać będą."

Próba uczni chrześcijańskich zaczyna się od wiary i ufności w Bogu. Temu więc uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej zaniechuje swą wiarę w rzeczy materjalne, i zwraca się ku przyczynowości duchowej jako podstawie wszelkiej prawej myśli i czynu. Mrs. Eddy pisze (Science and Health, str. 66), „Próby uczą ludzi nie polegać na podporach materjalnych, które są tylko złamaną laską raniącą serce." Dowiodła to własnym doświadczeniem. W przedstawianiu światu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, pokonywała każdą formę opozycji na jaką napotkała. Choć droga nie zawsze była łatwą do przebycia, szła stale i pewnie naprzód, opierając się jedynie o Boga. O jednym krytycznym przejściu pisze w swoim Zleceniu do Kościoła Matczynego na r. 1902 (str. 15), „Oparłam się o Boga, i byłam bezpieczna."

W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej znaleść można prawdy które przyszły jako objawienie tej odważnej kobiecie. Ci którzy studjują tą książkę w szczerości i pokorze, zwracając się do Boga po przewodnictwo, znajdą w jej stronicach odpowiedź na wszystkie swe modlitwy. Jego rozwinięcia są nieskończone i dające się zastosować do każdej potrzeby. Gdy ludzkie podpory zawiodą, wtedy Słowo Boże, które znajdujemy w Piśmie Św. i w pismach Mrs. Eddy, będą nadal wiekuistą laską na której oprzeć się możemy.

Czytamy w słowach ulubionego hymnu (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 53):

> „Wiekuiste ramiona Miłości
> Zewsząd nas otaczające;
> O Boga ramie opieramy
> Się podtrzymujące."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Hopefulness of America

MANY YEARS AGO I travelled in Iceland with two friends. We crossed the great Desert by a seldom trodden track, encountering, during two months of late autumn, rains, tempests, snowstorms, and other hardships too numerous to recount. But the scenery was so grand and solemn, the life so novel, the character of the people so attractive, the historic and poetic traditions so inspiring, that we returned full of delight with the marvellous isle. When we expressed this enchantment to our English friends, we were questioned about the conditions of travel, and forced to admit that we had been frozen and starved, that we had sought sleep in swamps or on rocks, that the Icelanders lived in huts scattered through a wilderness, with none of the luxuries and few even of the comforts of life. Our friends passed over the record of impressions to dwell on the record of physical experiences, and conceived a notion of the island totally different from that which we had meant to convey. We perceived too late how much easier it is to state tangible facts than to communicate impressions. If I may attempt to apply the analogy to the United States and their people, I will say that they make on the visitor an impression so strong, so deep, so fascinating, so inwoven with a hundred threads of imagination and emotion, that he cannot hope to reproduce it in words, and to pass it on undiluted to other minds. With the broad facts of politics it is otherwise. These a traveller can easily set forth, and is bound in honesty to set forth, knowing that in doing so he must state much that is sordid, much that will provoke unfavourable comment. The European reader grasps these tangible facts, and, judging them as though they existed under European conditions, draws from them conclusions disparaging to the country and the people. What he probably fails to do, because this is what the writer is most likely to fail in enabling him to do, is to realize the existence in the American people of a reserve of force and patriotism more than sufficient to sweep away all the evils which are now tolerated, and to make the politics of the country worthy of its material grandeur and of the private virtues of its inhabitants. America excites an admiration which must be felt upon the spot to be understood. The hopefulness of her people communicates itself to one who moves among them, and makes him perceive that the graver faults of politics may be far less dangerous there than they would be in Europe. An hundred times in writing this book have I been disheartened by the facts I was stating: a hundred times has the recollection of the abounding strength and vitality of the nation chased away these tremors.—From "The American Commonwealth," by JAMES BRYCE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Thaw

Today the snow
Is a feather-puff
With half its feathers gone

And the wet brown earth
Of every hill
Is soft to tread upon

And every field
Has a thousand pools
Where ice-fingers withdraw—

And every lane
Has a thousand rivers
Unleashed by the thaw—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1941

200 Miles Rural Electric Lines in Bay State Sought

Construction of 190 to 200 miles of rural electrification lines to serve 1,500 Massachusetts farm families will be started this year if the Legislature adopts a measure making it possible for the Federal Rural Electrification Administration to establish non-profit electric co-operatives in this State, REA officials told legislators today at a State House conference.

The meeting was called in preparation for a hearing Thursday on the proposed legislation before the Legislative Committee on Rules on the question of admitting the measure for consideration during the 1941 session.

The legislation seeks to remove the Massachusetts legal requirement that electric companies must put up an amount equal to 50 per cent of their bonded indebtedness so that Massachusetts co-operatives may be permitted to receive 100 per cent grants from the REA.

An allotment of $190,000 is available for the Bay State program this year, but the State must take advantage of the allotment before the end of the Federal fiscal year, June 30.

Attending today's conference were: Allen C. MacMurphy, special representative of the REA from Washington, and John E. Donahue, counsel of the REA; Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic floor leader in the upper house and petitioner for the legislation; Senator Leo J. Sullivan (D) of Boston; Representatives Jeremiah D. Crowley (D) of Boston, and James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams.

The REA officials told the legislators that at present there is more than 1,000 requests from Massachusetts farmers on file in Washington for construction of rural electrification lines. The requests mostly are from farmers in Hampden, Berkshire, Hampshire, Franklin, and Worcester Counties.

In 1936 the Tri-county Electric Co-operative filed an application in the State Department of Public Utilities for authority to construct 430 miles of electric lines in Franklin, Hampshire, and Worcester Counties, but Massachusetts legal requirements prevented such authorization.

Under the REA program the Federal Government supplies funds sufficient to cover the entire cost of construction on the basis of a 25-year loan. During construction periods the co-operatives participating in the program may purchase electric power at wholesale rates from existing power companies to be sold at retail to rural electrification lines.

The Maestro Relaxes While 'The Band Plays On'

By a Staff Photographer

An Unusual Photographic Shot of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

Here Dr. Koussevitzky is seen listening while somebody else conducts. He was caught by the photographer thus relaxing after a tour, while Richard Burgin, Assistant Conductor, was on the podium. Toward the left of Dr. Koussevitzky is Bernard Zighéra, first harpist of the Orchestra and conductor of the Zighéra Orchestra.

Minimum of $12 a Week Proposed for Waitresses

Minimum wages for 14,000 waitresses and other women engaged in handling food and drink for the Massachusetts public were recommended today to the State Minimum Wage Commission.

The proposed pay rates, which were worked out by a restaurant and hotel restaurant wage board which the commission set up last September to study and report, are these:

For service employees "whose duties relate solely to the serving of food to patrons seated at tables and to the performance of duties incidental thereto—$12 a week Part-time for any service employee who works 30 hours or less a week —28 cents an hour.

For nonservice employees, who are "all employees except service employees"—$16 a week full time Part-time—38 cents an hour.

The differential between the two wages was made because of the tip opportunities of waitresses. Some have been reported as getting a weekly wage of $2.50 or $3 and making up the balance in tips.

Allowable deductions include 25 cents for each meal furnished, and for lodging, most likely at summer hotels, $2.75 for each full week Meals and lodging must be adequate to qualify for deductions.

An increase in prices in a number of restaurants was forecast today and quite a few were expected to go on a non-tipping basis.

No great opposition to the minimums was anticipated. All the employer members of the Wage Board signed the report. The only holdout was reported to be a labor man from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who wanted more.

Many employers have been paying well above the minimums. A substantial proportion, however, will be affected.

The next step will be for the Minimum Wage Commission to hold a public hearing on the recommendations. After this the Commission will order them into effect or refer them back for further study.

The Wage Board, which held its final meeting last night, had for its chairman LaRue Brown, an attorney of Boston with much experience in minimum wage matters.

The employer representatives consisted of William Daly, owner of the Lechmere Grill, Cambridge; George A. Turain, manager of the Hotel Touraine, Boston, and Robert Lufkin, owner of the Oyster Bar, Fitchburg.

The labor members of the Board were Mrs. Eva M. Rankin, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Waitresses' Union, American Federation of Labor, which initiated the minimum wage proceedings; John C. Poulos, of the United Restaurant, Beverage, and Allied Food Workers, C. I. O., Lynn, and Franklin J. Murphy of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, A. F. of L., Lawrence.

Scientific Workers Group Told of Draft Requirements

Assurance that local draft boards are making every effort to place men in positions where their qualifications are needed, and that deferments are being made as the national interest requires, was given last night by Major Roy C. Charron, Occupational Preferment Director in the Massachusetts State Selective Service Headquarters, at an open meeting of the Boston and Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers held at Harvard University.

Answering a request that local draft boards make every effort to put natural scientists in places that will make use of their investments in training, made by Kirtly F. Mather, Harvard Professor of Geology, Major Charron said that local draft boards will again give full consideration to special qualifications, together with any evidence of changed status, when they reclassify students in Class 1-D and 1-E, after July 1, 1941.

Draftees who are found to be engaged in necessary work or in study important to interests of the national defense shall be considered for occupational deferment under the provisions of the Act, according to Major Charron.

Concurring with Major Charron in the view that local boards are carefully considering the value of a person's experience before calling him to actual duty, Henry B. Kane, Director of the M. I. T. Alumni Fund and Adviser to Students on Selective Service Questions, said that class discrimination of groups is being avoided and that undoubtedly the most promising students in our colleges would be allowed to continue their work.

Speaking for Harvard University, Professor Mather said that the University will be glad to request deferments for seniors and graduate students studying engineering, chemistry, geology, physics and medicine. However, he added that a desire for such deferment must first come from the student.

H. B. Richmond, Secretary-Treasury of the General Radio Company told the meeting that, thus far, all of his company's recommendations for occupational deferment of trained men had been honored by the local boards.

In presenting the student's viewpoint of the Selective Service Act, Robert H. Scanlan, Graduate Student at M. I. T., said that draft boards selecting natural scientists for service in the army should remember that undergraduates, incorrectly placed, may lose all interest of continuing school after their year's duty is over, and that graduate students need the kind of work which enable them to work toward a secure future.

Chickadee And Elm Join 'Sacred Cod'

The Chickadee, popular little, all year-round Massachusetts favorite, became the official State bird, and the American elm the State tree today, when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed enabling legislation.

The chickadee and the American elm were selected in a popularity contest conducted by the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association.

Following the signing ceremonies today, Richard F. Fuller, President of the Old Corner Book Store, presented to the Governor a life-size carving of a chickadee, the work of Russ Burr, Hingham whittler.

The ceremonies were attended by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation; C Russell Mason, Secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society; Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association and Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Kenney in a letter to the Governor said, "It is, in my opinion, helpful to have a State bird and State tree, as it will focus public attention on the desirability of conserving these resources, and I therefore recommend approval of this bill."

A. L. Commander Due in Boston

Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, will arrive in Boston at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for a two-day visit originally scheduled for Feb. 1 and 2 but postponed because of his trip to England. He will be met at South Station by members of the State Department of the American Legion.

Coming here from Indianapolis to attend the Commander's Dinner at Hotel Statler tomorrow evening, Commander Warner will, however, be present at Faneuil Hall tonight when the State finals of the Legion oratorical contest are held. During his visit he will also confer with State officials of the Legion.

In his speech tomorrow night it is anticipated that the Commander will relate many of his experiences in England, where he visited Army, Navy, RAF and coastal defense units.

The National Commander will attend a breakfast tomorrow given by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and will lunch with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. He will broadcast over WBZ at 5 p. m. Saturday.

'Y' Center at Ayer to Serve Soldiers From Fort Devens

Defense and military briefs from New England centers of activity:

For Soldiers' Play—The opening soon in Ayer, Mass., of a Y. M. C. A. recreation building for Fort Devens soldiers will awaken World War memories in this military community. As in 1917, the building will be the first civilian recreation center to be established in the vicinity of the Army reservation. Plans for entertainment of soldiers are similar to the World War program, which included games, lectures, indoor sports, and motion pictures. The center will also serve as a meeting place for soldiers and visiting relatives.

Harbor Defense Swelled—Four hundred draftees who have been receiving basic training at Boston Harbor forts were assigned last night to Fort Banks, Winthrop, and 300 selectees were distributed between Fort Strong, Long Island, and Fort Warren, Georges Island, to swell the harbor defense forces to 4,000 men.

New Motor Convoy—The 198th Coast Artillery, antiaircraft, a Federalized Delaware National Guard unit with 1,800 officers and men, will start its movement by motor and rail from Camp Upton, Long Island, to Camp Edwards at midnight, March 24. In addition to its artillery and searchlights, the motor convoy will be composed of 113 vehicles, including motorized kitchens, an ambulance, and prime movers for hauling the guns and searchlights. It will travel in three columns, remaining overnight at the Cranston Street Armory, Providence. Officers and men will follow the next day in three train sections.

New Maine Airport — Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said today that $332,500 had been allocated by Works Project Administration officials for construction of an airport at Belfast, Maine. The Senator said this would permit construction of runways and safety strips, excavation and filling, lighting installation, and the building of a parking lot and roadway from the nearest highway to the airport.

Cape Roads to Close—Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding Officer of Camp Edwards, was authorized today to close roads in the vicinity of the camp and in adjoining Shawme State Forest during rifle, machine gun, and artillery practice. Guard will be posted or roads will be barricaded during practice.

Special Furlough Train—The New Haven Railroad has announced a furlough train for Camp Edwards soldiers who wish to spend the week end with their families in central and western Massachusetts. The new train will make its first trip tomorrow, leaving the camp at 12:10 and arriving at North Adams at 6 p. m. The train will eliminate the necessity of the soldiers coming to Boston and changing trains.

Guarding Water Supply—Officials of private and public water supply systems have been urged by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee to assure themselves that all employees are "loyal to the American tradition" as a precaution against sabotage. Other recommendations were: to give careful attention to training of personnel for emergencies; to discourage unauthorized persons from frequenting the vicinity of water works plants; to determine the "most vulnerable points" of the water systems and give them careful attention; and to make certain that sufficient spare parts, material, and equipment are available for emergency repairs.

Business' Gain Helps to Cut Aid to Jobless

Active claims for unemployment insurance dropped to their lowest in the history of the State system in Massachusetts last month and this month, said an official of the Division of Unemployment Compensation today.

The total ran 55,000 as compared with 80,000 in February a year ago and 150,000 early last summer.

The decline was credited to generally improved business conditions and the approach of the end of the current "benefit year" on March 31 Whenever a "benefit year," or period of eligibility for payments, closes, there are always a number of unemployed workers who have exhausted their benefit credits for that time and do not become eligible again for payments until April 1.

1,350,000 Workers Covered

Coverage of the unemployment compensation law now embraces approximately 1,350,000 out of a total of about 1,800,000 gainfully employed workers in the State, officials said.

An index of the upturn in employment in Massachusetts is given in data on the number of workers in the system who had jobs during the last three months of 1939 and 1940.

Increase of 10 per cent in the ranks of the employed is evidenced by the comparison. During the last quarter of 1939, the record of earnings of 1,280,506 individuals was reported to the Division. As against this, 1,409,533 workers showed earnings in the final quarter of last year.

129,000 New Job Holders

New job holders thus totaled 129,000.

Positions found for the unemployed showed an increase of 112 per cent in February, compared with February of a year ago. Placements completed by the State Employment Service, which is operated by the Division, numbered 6,268, and in February of 1940 jobs so filled stood at 2,955.

"A most significant shift is noted in the type of worker now being placed," commented an official of the Division.

"Whereas, in February a year ago, 37.8 per cent of all placements were made in service occupations, this rate decreased during the current month to 23.9 per cent. On the other hand, utilizing the same dates, the placements in semi-skilled occupations have grown from 18.4 per cent to 26.9 per cent. A similar situation is noted in the unskilled group which rose from 12.5 per cent to 20.4 per cent.

"The relative importance of placements in skilled and professional occupations has fallen during the current month, but this condition is undoubtedly due to a shortage of skilled workers rather than to a relaxation of effort to place such workers. The above data definitely indicate the increasing use of the Employment Service by employers in private industry."

Wage Rises in N. E. Continue Some Voluntary, Some Forced

While thousands of Fall River textile workers prepared today for a vote Sunday on a manufacturers' offer of a 10 per cent wage increase, the trend of a rising wage scale continued today throughout New England.

In Pawtucket, R. I., Lewiston, Maine, and Staffordsville, Conn., wage increases went into effect for hundreds of workers, the latest increases in a long series boosting New England labor earnings, week by week, to new high levels.

At Biddeford, Maine, a 10 per cent wage increase for approximately 2,300 employees of the Pepperell Mills, effective Monday, was announced today by mill officials. Laurent Fauteau, local C. I. O. organizer, said that the increase had been decided upon at a conference between officials of the Textile Workers Union of America and the Pepperell management. The union had previously requested a 15 per cent wage boost.

At Manchester, N. H., Robert Amory, President and Treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, employing more than 4,000 in Nashua factories, said that a wage increase granted employees would become effective Monday. Mr. Amory did not disclose the amount of the increase. Henry Jennings, State Director of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), said the union asked for a 15 per cent increase.

In Fall River 18,000 cotton textile workers would be given 10 per cent boosts under an offer by manufacturers' seeking a compromise with labor unions asking 15 and 20 per cent increases.

Conferences between the manufacturers and labor leaders of two unions ended last night with agreements that the workers should vote whether or not to accept the compromise offer from the manufacturers of the 10 per cent wage increase.

The Independent American Federation of Textile Operatives asked a 20 per cent wage increase in Fall River and another union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, sought a 15 per cent boost.

After separate conferences with the two groups the manufacturers proposed the 10 per cent raise which the unions will vote upon this week end. Some quarters in Fall River predicted the unions would accept the manufacturers' offer.

Meanwhile workers in the Pawtucket, R. I., Manufacturing Company, makers of nuts and bolts, returned to their jobs after a strike since March 12, with a new agreement calling for pay increases and union recognition.

After a week's negotiation, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, C. I. O., signed an agreement calling for raises of 5, 7 and 10 cents an hour and a 5 per cent boost for piece work.

In Staffordville, Conn., Benedict Schwanda, President of B. Schwanda & Sons, button manufacturers with plants in Long Island City, N. Y., Denton, Md., and in Staffordville, announced a wage increase of 5 per cent and vacations with pay for all employees.

The wage increase will become effective this week. The company employs about 500 workers in the three plants.

While at Lewiston, Maine, a 10 per cent pay raise affecting thousands of employees of five Maine textile mills operated by New England Industries, Inc., effective March 24, was announced today by George E. Spofford, Treasurer.

The mills are the Bates, Androscoggin and Hill in Lewiston; Edwards, Augusta, and York, Saco

Bridgeport Fire Holds Up Trains

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 21 (AP)—A two-alarm fire, which delayed 21 New Haven Railroad trains from one-half to two hours, raged through a four-story brick business block here last night and early today, causing damage estimated unofficially at $165,000.

Firemen fought the blaze, fed by stores of paper and paint, for more than four hours, a squadron of them pouring water into the building from the adjoining railroad trestle.

The railroad power was cut off at 7:45 p. m., shortly after the fire was discovered, and service was not restored until two hours later when steam locomotives were sent to pull the trains over the electrified New York-New Haven line.

Among the 18 passenger trains held up at various points along the line from New Haven to Green Farms were six specials, consisting of 77 cars, taking women to Springfield, Mass., Hartford and Norwich from the flower show in New York. Three freight trains were also halted.

The business building was occupied by Rider Hayes & Company, dealers in paint, the Eastern Bag and Paper Company, and Nemrow Brothers.

New Parents in Boston To Get Scroll From City

Proud parents of new babies in Boston will henceforth receive a scroll of municipal congratulations with the personal good wishes and signature of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The scroll will point out the advantages of living in Boston, and will carry the concluding words, "There is no better place to bring up your family than right here in Boston." It will have the Mayor's signature and the official City seal, and also the name of the baby, date and place of birth.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; lowest tonight about 25 degrees; light to moderate northwesterly winds.

New England States: Fair tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Block Island: Moderate northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh northwest or north winds over extreme north portion and fresh northeast over south and central portions; overcast to broken clouds tonight and Saturday with rain over south portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	22	New Orleans	55	54
Chicago	32	31	New York	28	26
Denver	41	41	Norfolk	42	39
Kansas City	27	36	Philadelphia	31	29
Los Angeles	54	54	St. Louis	33	33
Miami	69	68	San Francisco	51	50
Minneapolis	32	32	Washington	41	33

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 21.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:23 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 6:46 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:26 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, seventh lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and Their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Survey of hand crafts at the meeting of the Mount Holyoke Club of Boston. Speakers will include Mrs. J. Urban Edgren, of the Edgren Studios; Miss Wilma West; Malcolm Bunker, president of a newly organized group to further hand crafts in Middlesex County; and Miss Helen Cleaves, head of decorative arts in the Boston public schools. At the Phillips Brooks House, Harvard Yard, Cambridge, 7:30 p. m. The meeting is open to the public.

Lecture on "The Plight of the Small Democracies in Europe" by George E. Sokolsky, under the sponsorship of the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies. At Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, Boston, 7:45 p. m. Free to the public.

First American presentation of "When Aloes Bloom" by Dr. William J. Pinard. Given by the Dramatic Societies of Northeastern University and Emerson College. In Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m., tonight and Saturday.

International Evening sponsored by the Junior Advisory Council of the International Institute of Boston. "National Defense" will be discussed by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of Protection of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. There will be an informal discussion followed by a social hour and dancing. At International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

Free public lecture on "The Falling Birth Rate" by Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics, Harvard University. Sixth of a series of lectures entitled "An Economic Interpretation of Our Time," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Performance of the opera "Orfeo," by Monteverdi, by students of the New England Conservatory of Music. Program arranged and directed by Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty. In Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, 8:15 p. m. Tickets may be obtained free by applying to the Conservatory.

Opening of the Hasty Pudding musical, "One On the House," given by the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard University. At Civic Repertory Theater, Boston, 8:30 p. m.

Presentation of annual spring play, "The Swan" by Ferenc Molnar, by Ieler, dramatic society of Radcliffe College. At Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 8:30 p. m.

Lecture on "The World Crisis" by Dr. Hans Kohn, professor of Modern European History at Smith College, given for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Winchester Smith College Fund. In High School Auditorium, Winchester, at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

All-day outing in Lincoln of the Brookline Bird Club. Take 8:03 a. m. train at North Station. Leave from Lincoln station at 8:42 p. m. Leader, Miss Tyler. Wal. 1321. Costs, 70 cents.

Moving picture for children, "Men of Iron," a color film on the iron industry in New England, presented by the New England Museum of Natural History. First showing at 10 a. m., and subsequent showings until all are accomodated. The movies are free to children.

Presentation of "Alice in Wonderland," for boys and girls, by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater. The play is one of a series sponsored by the Women's International League. At Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, 10:15 a. m. Reservations may be made at the office of the League, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Japanese Prints" by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m., and on "American Rooms" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Opening of the Tenth International Salon of Photography, organized by and held in the Galleries of the Boston Camera Club, 251 Newbury Street, Boston. Open daily from 1 to 9 p. m. through March 30.

Walk through Stony Brook Reservation and West Roxbury, sponsored by Field and Forest Club. Meet at Forest Hills Terminal, downstairs, 2 p. m. Leaders, Serena Bentley and Barbara Wells. Costs, 20 cents.

At Gardner Museum, concert by Edward C. Gamage, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8. Radio Timetable: Page 14.

N. E. Women Study Activities They Can Take in Case of Need

Women who are working in munitions factories in England are now receiving equal pay with the men, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, former Commissioner of Immigration, told members of the Business and Professional Women's Club last night.

Mrs. Tillinghast was speaking at the Public Relations Round Table of the Club at the Colonial Kitchen. The purpose of the meeting was to line up a program of useful occupations for American women should this country find itself faced with the emergency of war conditions here.

The former Immigration official said that English women conductors in municipal transport service receive 90 per cent of a man's wage for the first six months, and after that a salary equal to that of the men. She said that more than 9,000 firms are training women to increase their skill that they may take over men's jobs in order to release the country's man power for the fighting forces.

Mrs. Tillinghast enumerated the various occupations which have been taken over by women in England. These include the women's land army which is working in the agricultural field as dairy workers, tractor drivers, and in general farm chores.

More than 100,000 women are working directly with the army and navy air force, she related, adding that "the women of England are the best organized of any in the war-wrecked countries of Europe today."

Edward J. Rowse, principal of the Opportunity School for Adults in Boston, predicted a growing need for women office workers as the pressure of war conditions makes itself more keenly felt in this country. Even now, he said, there is a demand for women who can operate office computing machines.

There is also a call for power stitchers, and Mr. Rowse foresees the necessity for the organization of a lot of short-time, unit courses to train women for the fields that will be opening up under new conditions of wartime living.

Miss Florence W. Stiles, adviser to women students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suggested that women might logically prepare themselves for business administration, or for technical jobs. She mentioned two women graduates of M. I. T. who are working now in airplane factories, one in California and the other in Canada.

While there are numerous units of women organized for study in civilian defense in Boston, the Business and Professional Women's Club believe they are the first to tackle the broader problem of job readjustment. As Miss Edith W. Fisher, President of the Club, expressed it:

"While we may not actually be bombed out here, it is reasonable to assume that the effect of war conditions will make necessary the retraining of women for other and useful work."

This meeting, of which Miss Dorothy Wells was chairman, was the initial step in a far-seeing program of preparation for such an emergency.

Imperiled Pie Saved From Sad End

By the Associated Press

Bethel, Conn., March 21

The March wind, a pie, and a state policeman put Bethel in the news today.

Mrs. Joseph Leo left the pie on a second floor window sill. The wind blew the pie onto an adjoining, sloping roof. Mrs. Leo screamed.

State Policeman Robert J. Murphy heard her, rushed into the house, slid down the roof, rescued the pie—still sunny-side up—from the eaves.

Marriage Center Opens in Boston

Culminating six years of study and preparation by the Marriage Study Association of Boston, a Marriage Consultation Center was opened today in New England Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue.

Purpose of the Center, according to its directors, is to counsel and inform those contemplating marriage and those needing help in their marriages. The Center will deal with the normal problems of normal people and will emphasize preparation for marriage, it was explained.

Officers and directors of the new Center and of the Association are:

Dr. James C. Janney, President; Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, Vice-President; Mrs. Lyman E. Lehrburger, Secretary; Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott, Dr. Mary F. DeKruif, Harold K. Estabrook, Dean Lucy J. Franklin of Boston University, the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Kenneth D. Johnson, Prof. F. Alexander Magoun, Mrs. G. Douglas Mercer, the Rev. Dr. Boynton Merrill, Malcolm S. Nichols, Mrs. Charles A. Rheault, the Rev. Harold Bond Sedgwick, Miss Frances Stern, Mrs. Paul M. Sweezy, and Mrs. Royal G. Whiting. Mrs. Marie Carden of Sharon has been appointed Executive Secretary.

Old Radios Sought For Hub Defenders

Have you any radios, musical instruments, phonographs, records, books or old magazines that you want to give away?

This was the question put by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today in an appeal to the Boston City Federation of Women's Organizations for these articles in behalf of the troops assigned to Boston Harbor defense forces.

Speaking before the Federation at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, Mr. Davis said the boys in the harbor forts have pianos, but that these other articles are needed for recreation and amusement.

Donations, he said, may be made to F. T. Nichols at Fort Banks.

Rise in Employment Likely To Close Several CCC Camps

The rising scale of employment is drawing young men away from Civilian Conservation Corps Camps into jobs in industry, forcing temporary shutdown of many camps in New England and elsewhere in the United States, it was disclosed today in CCC circles.

The return of opportunities for young men on a large scale in the business office and the factory has caused a substantial drop in enrollment of new applicants for the CCC in this region as well as elsewhere, it was stated.

This falling off of enrollees has now reached proportions that make it necessary to close down, for the time being, several camps in New England—perhaps 15—in order that the remaining camps may be kept at normal capacity.

Four of the camps to be closed, it is believed, are located in the Athol area of Massachusetts where, according to recent reports, the Government may locate conscientious objectors to the draft in the vacated camps under administration of the Quakers.

Temporary closing of the CCC camps, it was pointed out here, would provide for substantial economies in administration of the CCC, the function of which is to provide work and recreation for young men unable to find a job.

Later if the enrollment in the CCC increases due to a temporary decline in private employment, the camps could be reopened, it was stated.

About 10 days ago reports, partially verified, placed the location of the new conscientious objector camps, in Massachusetts, in camps to be vacated by the CCC. No reason was disclosed at the time for the closing of these camps.

Efforts are now being made by the National Service Board for Religious Objectors to establish nine camps for civilian service by objectors, most of which would be in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

While no connection between the closing down of the four CCC camps in Massachusetts and the establishment of objector camps under the Quakers could be drawn from official circles, indications were that this transition would occur.

Frank Named a Judge

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Jerome N. Frank to be a judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The district includes Vermont, Connecticut and New York. Mr. Frank has been serving as Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission.

Eastern Steamship Liners Will Make West Indies Run

Completion of negotiations, and the signing of the charter agreement, assures operation of the Eastern Steamship Lines' steamers Acadia and Saint John on the New York to Bermuda and the West Indies run, under houseflag of the Alcoa Steamship, Inc. (Aluminum Line of New York).

Alton B. Sharp, President of Eastern Steamship Lines, owners of the vessels, and Harmon Lewis, President of the Alcoa Line, charterers, signed the agreement at the Boston office of Eastern Steamship Lines that will send the ships on weekly sailings out of New York to Bermuda, and fortnightly sailings to the Leeward and Windward Islands, carrying supplies, Army and Navy officers, skilled workers, and tourists.

Charter of the two Eastern Steamship vessels brings the fleet of the Aluminum Line, engaged in these services, up to 26 vessels. The Acadia is to make the first sailing for the Alcoa Line March 27, from New York for Trinidad. The Saint John is to enter the service May 1.

Portland Run Ends

Ocean freight services between New York and Portland, Maine, is about to be discontinued by the Eastern Steamship Lines, going the way that the Boston-Portland service, and several New England-Gulf of Mexico services have gone—bowing to the advance in motor truck transportation, and the increased cost of steamship operation.

This was disclosed by Alton B. Sharpe, President of the Eastern Steamship Lines, in connection with the chartering of two other vessels, passenger liners, that have been in the New York-Boston run this winter, for service to Bermuda and the West Indies.

The freighters Sandwich and Falmouth, which have been on the New York-Portland run, will be withdrawn about the middle of April, and reconditioned for transfer to the Aluminum Company of America, for transporting supplies to the newly leased American naval bases in the Caribbean. Returning, they will bring bauxite ore from British Guiana.

The New York-Portland line has been losing money for years, Mr. Sharp explained, and Portland interests are now seeking a substitute service.

Dormitory 'Bosses' Named at Wellesley

New Presidents to Take Office Soon

Back row, left to right: Susanna Floyd of Boston, Beebe Hall; Dorothy Schenck of Hawaii, Claflin; Marguerite Herman of New Haven, Conn., Severance; Betty Jane Pose, Wilmette, Ill., Tower Court; Betty Farley, New York, N. Y., Davis. Front row, left to right: Josephine Boswell, Corcoran, Calif., Stone Hall; Marjorie Turner, Bethlehem, Pa., Shafer; Marjorie Wood, Belmont, Cazenove. Miss Ann McKnight of Belmont, president of Pomeroy, was not present for the picture.

Early Closing Hints Sought By Lawmakers

As hopes for early prorogation of the 1941 Massachusetts Legislature this year appear smashed, despite the leadership speedup plans, members of the Committee on Rules plan to visit Albany, N. Y., next week to study the New York Legislature's system under which the prorogation date is dedetermined early in the year.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, today said two or three members of the Rules Committee will go to Albany next week with the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance which plans to examine the use of parking meters in Albany. Before the Committee are several bills calling for installation of parking meters in Massachusetts municipalities.

Mr. Herter said that the legislative leadership has no serious thought of adopting the New York system, where hearings are not required on all legislative proposals, unlike Massachusetts. Under the New York system the prorogation date is determined early in the year. Three weeks before the predetermined date bills unreported by committees are turned over to the Rules Committee which selects those considered vital.

Offsets Court Ruling

Yesterday the House of Representatives passed to be engrossed legislation to offset a recent Supreme Judicial Court decision that commercial paper dealers, such as finance companies and banks, are subject to the Small Loans Law if they charge more than 1 per cent interest a month on loans under $300.

Considerable merchandise, such as refrigerators, radios, used cars and the like, is sold for financed amounts under $300. Legislators explained that the dealers take the installment contract signed by the customer to a commercial paper dealer who takes a discount based on the risk assumed. For instance, a $300 contract might be discounted at 20 per cent because the buyer of the merchandise is a poor risk. The dealer, therefore, would receive $240 for the commercial paper.

The House concurred with the Senate in accepting an adverse committee report on a bill to retire public employees at 65 years of age instead of 70.

No Recreation Board

The Senate, meanwhile, turned down a bill to establish a state health and recreation board authorized to acquire coast-line property except that on which structures are standing and to spend $1,000,000 a year on recreational development.

The Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries reported favorably a bill to continue for two more years suspension of the law prohibiting employment of women in textile plants after 6 p. m. State labor and industry representatives supported the measure allowing women to work until 10 p. m. The so-called 6 o'clock law has been suspended since 1935.

Legislation providing for construction of a $300,000 home economics building at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst was reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Agriculture. Another bill authorizing Norfolk County to construct a $265,000 municipal court building in Brookline was approved by the Legislative Committee on Counties.

Pier Labor Situation Stirs Steamship Men Into Action

Labor conditions at the port of Boston long charged by steamship men as being responsible for driving business away from this port, have reached the breaking point, and an appeal has been made to the New York Shipping Association for extension of their organization to Boston to "parallel" the longshoremen's set-up in both ports.

This was disclosed as a repercussion of the stand of the union longshoremen last Monday that March 17 was a holiday, and that work done on that day should be paid for at the holiday rate of time and a half.

Horton I. Marlor, President of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, in appealing to the New York Shipping Association, declared that unwarranted demands of longshoremen at Boston had gone beyond control of local steamship operators. There has been a marked increase in violations of the working agreements, stoppage of work, unwarranted demands for double the prevailing rate, and a consistent refusal of the International Longshoremen's Association—an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor—to enlarge its membership, causing a rapidly growing shortage of experienced longshoremen, he declared.

Mr. Marlor would have a full-time, salaried member of the New York organization handling the employers' side of disputes, assigned to deal with the unions. This would displace the present set-up of a voluntary committee known as the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contracting Stevedores.

The Foreign Commerce Club official's letter stirred up a hornet's nest of protest among longshoremen union officials and executives of the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contracting Stevedores.

John N. Levins, chairman of the Conference for several successive years, said today that he would call a meeting of the Conference next Tuesday to consider the facts set forth in the letter.

"There have been fewer stoppages of work at Boston than in any other major port on the Atlantic seaboard for the past several years," he said. Mr. Levins believes the situation can better be handled by a Boston man familiar with the port than by an outsider.

Booming R. I. Industry Shown In Income Tax Collection Rise

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21—Booming industry with rising pay rolls and dividend checks in Rhode Island are reflected in the income taxes collected at the Providence office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue which are being totaled this week. All earlier records appear to be broken and this month's collections are expected to be three times as large as those of a year ago, Joseph V. Broderick, Collector of Internal Revenue, estimates.

Indications were that collections for the month of March would exceed $10,000,000 this year. The largest previous total was slightly more than $5,000,000 in 1938. The figure for 1940 was less than $3,000,000.

Typical example of a booming industrial plant, working day and night on defense orders, is the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of this city, makers of machine tools. In the annual statement this week the President, Henry D. Sharpe, reported the company had greater business now than ever before in its long history. Net income for last year, he reported, was $4,995,000, compared with $2,719,000 in 1939.

Brown & Sharpe is whipping out machine tools for the automobile, tank, truck and airplane companies in various parts of the country as well as for foreign nations. Total taxes for the past year amounted to $5,655,000—a total greater than the company's gross business only a few years ago.

WPA Shortage

Meanwhile the first instance in this state of an actual shortage of WPA men requiring a WPA project to be cancelled occurred in South Kingston. Work on a recreational field there was called off because all the available WPA workers were busy on a defense project at nearby Fort Kearney.

Permanent Records

Defense is the all-important subject in most of Rhode Island's communities, but down in Westerly, Town Clerk W. Russel Dower is interested at the moment in something more permanent. He is having some of the early record books of the town processed for permanency, a project which has been going on for some time and which he now intends to hasten.

Westerly believes it is unique among New England towns in that its records are complete away back to 1661. Never since Colonial times have the records been damaged or destroyed by flood, fire or storm. All the earliest records now are being processed by a New York company so that time will not brown the pages and make the writing illegible.

The early documents deal with sales of land by the Indians and warrants authorized "in his Majesty's Name, King George the Third" as well as all the usual births, marriages and town affairs.

Automobile Plates

The new automobile plates are blossoming on Rhode Island automobiles this week, three months later than in former years.

The system of issuing new registration plates on the first of the year was discontinued last year and from now on the plan is to issue them April 1. Those who get their plates early are permitted to display them two weeks early.

Rhode Island's 1941 plates show black numerals on a white background. The black and white has been the standard color in this state for years. The only difference from year to year is that the color of the numerals and of the background are swapped.

Total registrations have been climbing steadily year by year and now are up near 180,000. Rising income and employment in the State is expected to show a sharp increase in the total this year.

Rhode Islanders are permitted to keep the same number from year to year, provided they make their applications early. This year, Registrar George R. Beane reports, 56,000 motorists applied in time to keep their same number.

The plates now are made at the Rhode Island State Prison at a considerable annual saving to the State.

Collier Sailors Get Pay Increase

Some 1,000 unlicensed sailors, working on 50 coal colliers serving Boston, were granted wage increases and paid vacations under terms of a new contract signed today.

The agreement between the Boston Collier Owners' Association and the National Maritime Union provides, for the first time, vacations with pay for these workers. Those employed one year are given one week's vacation. Those employed two or more years will be given two weeks.

In addition, the agreement, which runs for one year, grants a general wage increase of $7.50 a man a month.

Boston Launches Seaway Protest

Launching a vigorous campaign against the agreement recently signed between the United States and Canada to proceed with the St. Lawrence seaway project as a defense measure, Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today prepared telegrams of protest to New England Senators and Representatives in Washington.

The Seaway project would sharply reduce the amount of shipping in and out of Boston, New York and other eastern seaboard ports opponents of the plan believe. Ocean-borne cargoes could be carried directly into the interior of the United States through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, they point out.

Mr. Davis returned to his office in the Chamber of Commerce, today from Washington and Trenton, N. J., and began immediately to draw up plans opposing the St. Lawrence project. He is also the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, a nationwide group organized against the plan and having headquarters in Washington.

Another Penal Building Sought

Construction of quarters to house persons classed as criminally insane is urgently necessary to eliminate dangerous overcrowding at the Bridgewater State Farm, James E. Warren, Superintendent of the farm, and Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, warned today.

Before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, the two officials urged approval of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's inaugural proposal that a $2,400,000 building be erected and financed through a bond issue. For several years Commissioner Lyman has insisted that such a structure must be built. Originally the estimated cost was set at $1,500,000, but after an architect's survey the Governor said the cost would be $2,400,000.

Superintendent Warren said that at the farm overcrowded conditions have made it necessary to house defective delinquents in quarters for those classed as criminally insane, leading to a dangerous condition. Mr. Lyman said the average population of the Bridgewater State Farm has been growing rapidly for the past four or five years.

Farley to Address Boston Goodwill Dinner

James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, will be the principal speaker at tthe Fourth Annual Goodwill Dinner of the Massachusetts Committee of the Conference of Christians and Jews on Thursday evening, March 27, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Other speakers will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court will preside.

USED CARS

PACKARD A SAFE PLACE TO BUY A USED CAR

'36 Packard 120B Tr. Sed... 295
'36 Packard Super 8 Limo... 595
'37 Packard Sup. 8 Tr. Sed... 545
'38 Packard 120 Tr. Sed.... 545
'39 Packard 120 Tr. Sed.... 745
'40 Packard 6 Tr. Sedan... 795
'40 Packard 120 Tr. Sedan. 895

MISCELLANEOUS MAKES
'38 Ford 3-Pass. Coupe..... 325
'39 Lincoln Zephyr 4-Dr. Sed. 745
'38 Oldsmobile 8 Conv. Coupe 495
'40 Plymouth 2-Dr. Tr. Sedan 625
'36 Plymouth 4-Dr. Tr. Sedan 175
'39 Plymouth Station Wagon 745
'39 Pontiac 4-Dr. Tr. Sedan. 645
'39 Buick 2-Dr. Sedan..... 645
'40 Oldsmobile 6 2-Dr. Sedan. 725
Many others, all makes, all prices. Lowest terms in Boston.

Shaw T. Fuller
1079 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
PHONE STADIUM 0804
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9

'40 BUICK LIMITED TRUNK SEDAN $999
Needs no introduction, but this one is tops in mechanical condition and appearance. No better one in New England. Let's hear from a Buick Booster! Stock # 204.
Merlin Sales & Service
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'41 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR 4-DOOR SEDAN
Driven only 3 months by company manager for transportation from home to office. The car is attractive, finished in pleasing spode green, white wall tires, foot and dash control factory-installed radio; hot air heater with air conditioner and defrosters. You will thrill behind the smooth, silent Zephyr power plant; rest with ease on the deep cushioned air-foam, chair-height seats; see everything far and near through the crystal-clear panorama safety windshield and buy when you get our attractive deal.
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870 COMMONWEALTH AVE. ASP 2520
BOSTON MASS.

Save Money and get a good car

40 Buick 51 Touring Sedan $865
40 Buick 41 Touring Sedan 825
39 Buick 40 C Convertible Sedan ... 775
41 Buick Limousine (181 miles) ... 2275
39 Cadillac Touring Sedan 795
37 Cadillac Touring Sedan 475
40 LaSalle Touring Sedan 925
39 LaSalle Touring Sedan 665
41 Mercury Coupe (like new) 825
40 Olds Cruiser Sedan 795
40 Olds 70 Convertible Coupe 845
41 Olds Cruiser Sedan 1075
(Hydramatic transmission)
37 Packard 120 C Touring Sedan .. 375
39 Plymouth Touring Sedan 545
40 Pontiac Station Wagon 925
40 Pontiac 6 2-D. Touring Sedan ... 645
Most cars have radios and heaters. 190 cars — $25 up
Save Money and get a good car
CADILLAC-OLDS CO.
Open Eves. 808 Commonwealth BOSTON

FORDS
'40 Ford De Luxe Station Wagon ... $795
'40 Mercury Convertible Club Cab ... 795
'40 Ford Convertible Club Cab ... 775
'39 Ford Convertible Coupe ... 575
'39 Ford De Luxe Sedan 475
'40 Ford Coupe ... 495
LALIME & PARTRIDGE
Ford—Mercury—Lincoln
1255 Boylston St. KEN. 2760
BOSTON, MASS.

27 YEARS Of Honesty, Dependability, and Stability
'39 Dodge 2-dr. Sed .. $515
'40 Dodge 4-dr. Sed .. 735
'40 Ply. 4-dr. Sedan .. 645
'39 Ply. Conv. Cpe ... 545
MASSACHUSETTS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
989 Commonwealth Open Evenings
BOSTON, MASS.

WHOLESALE PRICES!
'38 Ford Dx Tudor $365
'40 Chevrolet 2-door Sedan $495
'37 Packard 6-cyl. Sedan .. $340
'39 Ford Dx Fordor Sedan .. $485
COOMBS McBEATH INC.
590 Commonwealth Avenue near Kenmore Square
KEN. 8500
BOSTON

WITH My Personal Endorsement
F. A. Ordway PRESIDENT
1940 Hudson 6 5-pass. sedan, 113" wheelbase model; very well cared for by one owner who serviced in our shops; written guarantee. Price $665.
Tel. Ken 4010—Sales Manager
HENLEY-KIMBALL CO.
HUDSON DISTRIBUTORS
Next to Red Sox Ball Park
1299 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Your Opportunity!!
Driven only 2400 miles — never registered. Used on special assignment—will sell for $1050.00. No trade—will finance on any equitable basis.
1940 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan
Full standard equipment
Call or write Mr. E. M. Denny
Ford Motor Company
Middlesex Avenue Somerville, Mass.
Tel. PROspect 1800 Evenings LEX 1770

COMPARE QUALITY COMPARE PRICE
1940 Zephyr 4-Dr. Sedan, R. & H. $1050
1938 Zephyr Conv. Sedan, H. 625
1940 Mercury Conv. Club Coupe, R. & H. 835
1940 Ford Conv. Club Coupe, R.&H. 695
1940 Plymouth Coupe, R. S., R., H. 550
Many lower priced cars
NEWTON MOTOR SALES CO.
773 Washington Street Newtonville, Mass.
LINCOLN-ZEPHYR—FORD—MERCURY
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Stretch Your Dollars
With Our Used Car Values
'38 Chrysler Custom 7-Passenger Touring Sedan. Owned and driven by a very wealthy shoe manufacturer. Color is black with chromium trim to match and upholstered in Bedford cord. Heater, radio and every conceivable extra. Driven carefully by man who took real pride in his car. Specially priced at $845.00
C. E. FAY CO.
Chrysler and Plymouth Distributors
730 Commonwealth Open Eves.

1936 FORD 2-door Sedan Reconditioned and guaranteed $185.00
1937 FORD 2-door Sedan Reconditioned and guaranteed $265.00
Over 50 of these cars to select from
LIBERAL TERMS
STILPHEN MOTOR CO.
370 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.
GEN. 1416

A Safe Place to Buy
A NEW BUICK or A GOOD USED CAR
All Makes All Models
60 Cars to Choose From
Reference—25 years serving Newton
Newton Buick
371 Washington St. Newton, Mass.
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Only Intown Dealer
SALES Ford SERVICE
See Our Used Car Values
'40 Ford DL. with extras. $595
'40 Ford Coupe, heater $465
'39 Ford DL. Tudor, heater $455
'38 Ford DL. Fordor, heater $395
'37 Plymouth DL., heater . $325
'36 Chev. 2-Door Sedan ... $225
'37 Hudson DL. 4-Door .. $295
'37 Ford Tudor $265
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ.
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
BOSTON, MASS.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS
'40 PLYMOUTH CLUB COUPE ... $625
'39 CHRYSLER SEDAN 675
'40 FORD TUDOR 550
'39 CHRYSLER SEDAN 695
'39 PLYMOUTH 2-DOOR 545
'39 FORD CONV. SEDAN 627
'39 DE SOTA SEDAN 625
'38 PLYMOUTH SEDAN 480
J. B. JURAD
CHRYSLER • PLYMOUTH
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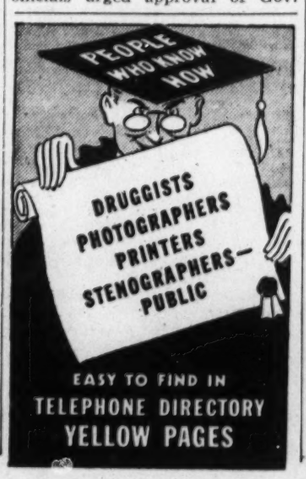
Las. 3335

LOW PRICES NOW!
'29 Pontiac 4-Dr. $490
$50 down, $30.30 mo.
'36 Pontiac DeLuxe 4-Dr. $250
$60 down, $14.97 mo.
'35 Pontiac 4-Dr. Sedan, ... $140
$40 down, $11.45 mo.
'35 Ford Sedan $130
$35 down, 11.45 mo.
'37 Pontiac DeLuxe 4-Dr, ... $385
$25 down, $25.15 mo.
'35 Pontiac Coupe $155
$35 down, $13.20 mo.
PONTIAC HAYWARD SALES-SERVICE
1249 Boylston Street BOSTON

CREAM OF THE USED CAR MARKET
'40 De Soto 4-Dr. Tr. Sedan, R. H., $795
'39 De Soto 4-Dr. Tr. Sedan, R., H. 675
'40 Oldsmobile 2-Dr. Tr. Sedan, H. 725
'39 Ford Conv. Coupe, R., H. ... 625
'39 Dodge 3-Pass. Coupe, R., H. .. 525
'39 Plymouth Conv. Coupe, R., H 625
'39 Plymouth 3-Pass. Coupe, R., H. 515
All in Excellent Condition
Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.
LAWTON-HEVESSY CO.
890 Commonwealth Avenue BOSTON

Each Friday a group of "USED CAR" advertisements is published in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult these advertisements for unusual values. In patronizing these automobile dealers it will be appreciated if you will refer to the Monitor advertisement.



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THINK OF IT! This beautiful Floor Lamp furnishes you with six different intensities of light. Approved according to I.E.S. standards. Complete with genuine all-silk shade, Colonial or Empire bronze-finished base. Now only $9.95!

"Have you enough lamp bulbs?"
—EDDIE EDISON

SAVE PRECIOUS EYESIGHT
BETTER LIGHT MEANS BETTER SIGHT!
Good light and plenty of it is one of the biggest bargains in America today. For a few cents your whole family can enjoy the comfort and cheer that good light brings. And remember too that proper light helps protect precious eyes.
BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Children Talk Across Sea To Their Mummy

Two English child evacuees sent greetings to "Mummy" in England yesterday in a shortwave broadcast from Malden, Mass., to Maldon, England, over Station WRUL in a program sponsored by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

They were David and Elizabeth Denstadt making a breathless report across the Atlantic of things they liked about America. Topping the list was ice cream and apple pie. The children, who have been here since Sept. 1, are living with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Avery of Malden, and attending the Glenwood School.

Mayor William H. Hastings sent a message of cheer to the people of Maldon as did E. V. Yeuell, President of Friends of Britain in Malden.

Claire Kaplan, editor of the Malden High School newspaper, announced that two mobile canteens will be sent to England as the result of contributions of 3,000 school children of Malden and of residents of the city.

Farnsworth G. Marshall, President of the Malden Chamber of Commerce and Superintendent of Schools, also spoke on the program.

ASK MR. ALLEN!
A COMPLETE PERSONALIZED LAUNDRY SERVICE
LAFayette 0644
For BOSTON & SUBURBAN HOMES
also MR. ALLEN'S
Special Service 14 Lbs. for $1.00
EVERYTHING WASHED
Bed and Table Linen Ironed
ALLEN LAUNDRY
4 ALDEN STREET, BOSTON

Washington
Saturdays, April 5, 12, 19, 26
SIX DAYS $50
Florida Tour, April 11 . . $104
California, Every Friday . . $146
METROPOLITAN TRAVEL SERVICE, INC.
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Saturdays, Apr. 5, 12, 19, 26
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BY RAIL, ESCORTED
SIX DAYS $50
Representing the Buying Power and Prestige of 45 N. E. Travel Agencies
Co-operatively Advertised by:
Belmont ..... Edw. P. Gates Travel Service
Boston ..... Brodbine Travel Service
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Boston ..... Colonial Travel Service, Inc.
Boston ..... Colpitts Tourist Company
Boston ..... Federal Travel Service
Boston ..... George E. Marsters Co., Inc.
Boston ..... Metropolitan Travel Service
Boston ..... Peabody & Lane, Inc.
Cambridge ..... University Travel Company
Fall River ..... Connors Travel Bureau
Hanover N. H. ..... Dartmouth Travel Bureau
Lowell ..... A. K. Barrows Travel Service
Methuen ..... Sutton Travel Service
Needham ..... Peterson's Inc.
New Bedford ..... Paragon Travel Agency
North Adams ..... Rosasco's Travel Service
Northampton ..... Midwell Travel Service
Portland ..... M. S. Webber Travel Service
Providence ..... Aylsworth Travel Service, Inc.
Quincy ..... C. F. Carlson Tourist Agency
Salem ..... Carmen-Kimball Travel Office
Springfield ..... A. J. Carroll Travel Service
Springfield ..... A. C. Wentworth Travel Service
Waltham ..... Waltham Travel Bureau
Willimantic, Conn. ..... Elliott & Sumner Travel Service
Woonsocket ..... Gaulin Travel Service
Worcester ..... Roselund Travel Service
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Worcester ..... Young's Travel Service
See your local Travel Agent
Ask for Leaflet TA 48

Colonial Charm Plus Modern Comfort

Shaw

Travis Home in Natick, Built in 1761

Top left: Old Travis family homestead as it looked in 1936 when Louis Waidner was seeking farmlands for the modern home community of Travis Estates. Top right: As the old dwelling looks now after extensive remodeling. It contains ten rooms and is brimful of traditional Colonial craftsmanship. Lower: Part of original kitchen still in excellent state of preservation. Modernized end of kitchen is on the outside wall.

Old Homestead Nucleus of Natick Colony

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

"Town of Natick . . . calling all home seekers. Come to Travis Estates at once. See a modern home community that is introducing building in a big way to this town for the first time. See a modern home development built around the dignity and mellowed charm of a famous old New England homestead of 10 rooms, 100,000 feet of land and a wealth of historical lore."

This might be what the town of Natick would be saying if there were such a thing as an official Greater Boston radio hookup for home building communities. After all, this is the first full day of Spring. And that means a stimulating start to that great week-end surge of would be home owners looking through new developments. So why not start with Travis Estates which offers something different than the general run of modern home communities?

"Like a mother hen and her new brood of chickens," is the way Louis Waidner, Natick builder, described the setting of Travis Estates with its collection of up-to-date dwellings scattered around the broad acreage attached to the once flourishing Travis homestead. Within the broad hallways, 30 feet living room and great square bedrooms of the ancient structure itself, imaginative ears can still hear the echoes of heavily booted feet, the rattle of musketry and the warhoops of attacking brayes.

Skillfully Remodeled

But that was yesteryear. Today, the 1761 farmhouse has recaptured some of the glory of its historic past through a bit of skillful remodelling, to be placed on the real estate market again for some buyer with $9,500 worth of reverence for things traditionally close to the Yankee heart. It is typical of an all-New England building market in which the old house with modernized equipment competes successfully against the "last word" in modern construction.

But what does the average Yankee want in home styling? Follow a Yankee down the street and see. When he stops before some house longer than usual and his face takes on a look of warmth and reverence, you can be sure that he is looking at something traditionally colonial, something connected with the march of historic events in New England.

Technically, he may not know a thing about architecture. But instinct tells him that "there's a house for you." And nine times out of 10, he will be looking at something authentically true to period.

That is why nine out of every 10 Yankees stop to look long and reverently at the old Travis homestead. Records dispel any doubt of its authenticity so far as early construction is concerned. Most developers, when they buy up an old estate that has followed the march of local events over a century or two, tear down the old to make way for the new. But Mr. Waidner thought of the old home as a nucleus for his modern home development. "It adds a tone of stability and rural charm to the freshness of new construction," he said.

Tells Tale of Past

No one needed to tell Mr. Waidner when he saw the homestead for the first time in 1936, prior to its restoration, that the place was connected in some way with events of more than 150 years ago. He said he experienced that same, queer, memory shadow that hovers around the head of every true Yankee when he stands before the fine lines of a mansion, breathing of romance and history.

For many years the ancient farmhouse stood beneath two towering sentinels, an elm and an ash. Across the street there was another massive elm and the shell of a barn sloping towards imminent collapse. Pigeons flew in and out of their nesting place in the barn. The slanting sun glossed the web of decay, and to the builder, made subtly apparent the beauty, strength and character of the basic structure.

Being a Yankee, Mr. Waidner bought it. And today the homestead takes its place in the modern competitive market, exhuding the atmosphere of the past, yet thoroughly modernized from the standpoint of comforts and conveniences.

As one enters the Travis district from the Worcester Turnpike, by way of Hartford Street, the old homestead is "exhibit number one." In all probability, it was built several years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence and as nearly as can be determined, it was put up by one Joseph Travis who lived from 1700 to 1772. He, in turn, deeded the estate to his son, Daniel. Thence it went down through several generations of Travises.

Original Kitchen Used

In 1936, when the question of a prospective sale of the old homestead out of the hands of the Travis family came up, Mr. Waidner received a letter from construction engineers stating that: "There is no deed or record in connection with this house now held by the Travis family. But we have traced the property back through several generations of Travises and know that it was an old house in 1800. It is undoubtedly one of the oldest homes in the town of Natick."

Later reports indicated that the east wing of the house now standing was the original, whereas the main part is mentioned in the records as being built in 1815. It seems that there were then three kitchens in the house so that three branches of the Travis family could live therein independently.

The kitchen in the main section of the house is still used as such, one end being modernized and the other being left in its original state of colonial charm. The other kitchens have been converted into a library with a fireplace of its own, and a quaint, off-the-kitchen maid's room or dining chamber.

Meat Is High But Bargains Can Be Found

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With meat prices fairly stabilized on the high levels they have reached in recent weeks, week-end buyers today found "bargains" only when they could shop around for the merchant who shaved off a cent or two a pound for one selection or another as an inducement for additional business.

Beef prices which are generally firm and high are slightly lower in some instances to induce business. Botton of the round, for instance, held at 39 cents in most stores, is offered at 29 cents in one large suburban cut-price store. The same store asks 25 cents for face of the rump which is held at 33 cents in several of the chain stores.

Another similarly situated merchant offers pork loins at 17 cents, though most of the chains ask 19 cents. Fresh shoulders are generally 15 to 16 cents, Smoked hams continue at 25 cents a pound in most stores.

Lamb Legs Vary

Legs of lamb are commonly offered at 24 cents a pound in chain stores, though independent merchants often ask 30 cents. But one large cut-price store offers them at 23 cents a pound. Another such merchant offers fore quarters of lamb at 10 cents a pound for Friday only, while most stores ask a minimum of 12 cents. Veal legs in some cut-price shops are 14 to 15 cents, and up to 27 cents in downtown stores.

In poultry, native turkeys are again rather scarce this week end though some are available in the heavier weights at 38 cents. Fresh western can be had around 32 cents in some Faneuil Hall stalls, and chain stores offer them at 28 cents a pound. One cut-price chain store system offers them at 27 cents, and a suburban merchant offers turkeys at 23 cents. Chickens range from 23 to 38 cents a pound; capons 33 to 40 cents; fowl 25 to 30 cents, and ducklings 20 to 22 cents.

Seafood continues to sell at prices that show little if any change from a week ago. Cod and haddock are 10 to 12 cents in most fish stores, though chains offer haddock from 8 to 9 cents and steak cod at 10 cents Striped bass from the South are in the market at 40 cents a pound; butterfish 20 cents; eastern halibut 50 cents; chilled halibut 35 cents: fresh mackerel 30 cents; chilled 15 cents, with chains selling as low as 6 cents; salmon 45 cents, smelts 10 to 40 cents, and swordfish 40 to 45 for the chilled.

Cold Affects Vegetables

In vegetables, there is some limitation in supplies of some of the items, partially due, say marketmen, to recent cold weather in Florida, and other sections of the South. Fresh green beans are particularly affected and sell at 25 cents a pound; wax beans at 23 cents.

Advertising Expert To Speak March 25

Advertisers who are looking for more for their money will hear the answer to their problem from Wilder Breckenridge, Sales Manager of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, when he speaks at the Advertising Club's Newspaper Day luncheon in the Hotel Statler on Tuesday, March 25.

The Bureau of Advertising contributes to more than 600 newspapers in the United States in the fields of research, promotion, and selling copy. And it is from the work that Mr. Breckenridge has done as Sales Manager of this organization that he has become an authority on tested methods of advertising.

Boston to Hear Miss Thompson

Dorothy Thompson, international journalist and radio commentator, is to appear at Symphony Hall on Friday, April 4, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union, speaking on the subject of "America's Future in the World." Robert J. Watt, of the International Labor Office, will act as chairman, and Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, of Harvard University, will speak briefly preceding Miss Thompson's address. Both Mr. Watt and Professor Friedrich are members of the National Council of Advisors of Federal Union, Inc.

Harvard Officer on Leave

John W. Lowes, Financial Vice-President of Harvard University, left Cambridge March 4 to become executive officer of the United States patrol gunboat St. Augustine, it was learned today. Mr. Lowes has been granted a temporary leave of absence—"for the duration of the national emergency."

'Career Girl's' Style Show

Before an audience of 750 career girls, E. T. Slattery Co. presented a "career girl's" fashion show last night. The show was planned to take in every phase of a career girl's busy life, from office, dinner dates, week ends in the country, important evenings, to the biggest moment of her career, her widding. Special emphasis was given to the revival of the Gibson Girl costume.

Morale Called Arms' Master In This War

The present war will not be won by superiority in arms alone, but by spirit and conviction, declared Richard Gardiner Casey, Australia's first Minister to the United States, who addressed members of the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union, and its friends, at the Hotel Vendome, yesterday.

"Australia's Part" in world affairs was discussed by Mr. Casey. The down under continent was described by him as a land bridge between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. And while for many years it has been classed as an agricultural area, it is fast changing to an industrial continent, following largely in the footsteps of the United States in many of its pioneering adventures and forms of Government.

Comparing present-day war conditions with those of the World War, Mr. Casey said that in the latter, Australia had only to defend itself, whereas, today it is faced with the dual task of aiding Britain as well as the homeland. But with 150,000 already working in the munitions industry, and the number increasing daily, Australia, he continued, is practically independent today in the manufacture of its war supplies. Furthermore, under Australia's air-training plan, about 20,000 young men are being prepared as airplane pilots and aircrew members each year.

In conclusion, touching upon the close neighborliness existing between his country and the United States, Mr. Casey said: "The British Commonwealth of Nations is as essential to the United States as you are essential to us."

Probation Parley To Hear Tobin

Representatives of the National Probation Association called on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today and invited him to speak at a dinner opening the Association's annual conference to be held in Boston this year May 29 to 31.

More than 1,000 delegates representing a total membership of 17,000 judges, probation officers, and others, are expected to attend the conference which this year marks the centennial of probation in the United States.

It was in Boston in the summer of 1841 that John Augustus, a shoemaker, took into his custody a drunkard brought before the Municipal Court, thus becoming, though unofficially, the first probation officer. A highlight of the three-day conference will be the dedication of a bronze tablet in the old Court House to John Augustus.

Flower Show Nearing an End

Boston's Spring Flower Show which has been attracting record crowds daily entered into its final two days this morning with a freshly manicured look.

A crew of gardeners worked all last night to trim lawns and "spruce up" here and there with the result that today's show goers found the brilliant displays as attractive as ever.

An early visitor at the show this morning was Evelyn Boothby, British Vice-Counsel in Boston, who was escorted through the hall by Arno Nehrling, show manager. The British official was high in his praise of the exhibition and expressed his thanks for the management's designation of this as British War Relief Day at the Wishing Well.

Coins and bills dropped into the Wishing Well, located in the center of Grand Hall, on Wednesday for Friends of France totaled $693.57. Yesterday's total of contributions to Norwegian War Relief were not yet available.

Boston's first family, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, his wife and Maurice, Jr., will visit Mechanics Building at 3 this afternoon, it was announced by the management.

This was Rhode Island Day and large delegations from New England's smallest State were expected. Gov. J. Howard McGrath, who had hoped to attend, was prevented from making the trip by the press of executive duties.

Because of the extreme interest in the cycad, said to be one of the oldest plants alive and ancestor of the palm tree, it has been moved to a more prominent place in the Australian glen exhibit on the Stage of Grand Hall. The tree which looks like a palm decorated with furr fuzz is owned by Walter Hunnewell of Wellesley.

Another Blast at Action

ACTON, Mass., March 21 (AP)—For the second time in about three weeks an explosion at the American Powder Company today was felt in Acton and near-by towns. Attendants at the plant said no one was injured.

Are You Ready for Radio's Moving Day, March 29
The Federal Communications Commission is assigning new places on your dial for each station.
Be prepared!
Make an appointment in advance
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What is Your Opinion?

The need for economical and reliable protection against loss by fire was so great 118 years ago that a group of property owners got together and formed what today is the oldest fire insurance company in Massachusetts—a *mutual company*. Each policyholder paid an initial premium and was assessed during the year for a proportionate amount of the loss and expense. This was the most practical method of operation *in those early days*.

As years passed, Mutual Fire Insurance Companies saw the need of accumulating surplus funds to protect policyholders against any unforeseen eventuality. Under this plan they passed successfully through great conflagrations, years of epidemic and panic, meeting all claims promptly and in full. In 1879, the Agency Mutual Fire Insurance Companies formed an Association and, through their united efforts helped to prevent fire losses and to reduce insurance costs. In its history of more than 60 years, member companies of this Association *have never levied an assessment*. Thus the assessment feature, which was practical in those early days, is outmoded under present business conditions.

Forty-six states have recognized this fact. They permit their strong mutual companies to write non-assessable policies. Massachusetts still requires its companies to issue assessable policies, not only in their home state, but in every state in which they operate.

Repeal of this law will enable Massachusetts Mutuals to issue the same type of policies as mutual companies of 46 other states and thereby place them in a position to bring more business, more jobs, more wealth to the people of Massachusetts.

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FIRE INSURANCE
Association of New England
CONSULT LOCAL YOUR AGENT
Published in the Interests of Massachusetts Agency Mutual Fire Insurance Companies and of the Public They Serve.

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You're sure of real quality when you shop at our market. Our prices are the lowest for highest quality merchandise . . . our fresh supply of all meats, poultry, fish, fruits and vegetables is complete. Shop well at
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planned to suit your needs
You need the mortgage plan best for you. Consider all the facts with great care. Your mortgage will be with you for a long, long time and must be as "right" in ten years or more as it is today.
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Toronto Team Fails to Impress as Boston Wins Stanley Cup Opening Game 3-0

Bruins Make Hero of Broda As They Take First Affair

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruins gave Turk Broda, Toronto goalie, the Vezina trophy by beating Johnny Mowers of Detroit four times last Tuesday and last night they made him the hero of the opening play-off game. The local six defeated the Maple Leafs 3 to 0 but more than 16,000 rabid Boston hockey fans noisily appreciated the exhibition of goaltending by which Broda kept the score from being 10 to 0.

It was a good game, particularly from a local angle, but those who have viewed the past five play-off series between the Bruins and Toronto would not have recognized the latter. The Leafs had chances to score but could not beat Boston's Frankie Brimsek. Moreover, they lacked the fire and aggressiveness of past Toronto teams throughout. Who ever heard of the Leafs being behind and playing defensive hockey?

Apparently the strategy of Conn Smythe and Happy Day called for a waiting game. They evidently figured that with Syl Apps, great center, and Bingo Kampman, defenseman, on the sidelines, and Hank Goldup, high-scoring left winger, going at half-speed, they could not match the Bruins' offensive—and the way the Leafs played they did not.

May Be Costly

The victory may prove costly, for Bill Cowley, the Boston N. H. L. All-Star center, received a severe leg injury in the third period, the result of a knee check by Sweeney Schriner. It will not be known until late today whether he will play tomorrow night or not, and even if able to play he will not be at full speed.

Throughout the game the Bruins played their all-season game of attack. They were closely checked by the Leafs but kept pouring players into Toronto territory until the break came at 15:33 of the second period. Roy Conacher and Jack Church were in the penalty box when Flash Hollett, former Toronto player, beat Broda with a high, fast, straight-away shot.

First Goal Enough

The Hollett goal really won the game and might never have been tallied had Referee Mickey Ion been alert. Both sides were playing with five men and Bucko MacDonald rushed with Nick Metz and Bob Davidson. Bucko was crashed against the boards by Jack Crawford, and Hollett illegally dumped Davidson. Reardon broke up the ice with the puck, with Hollett and Jackson with him. He passed to Flash and as the latter reached the waiting defense of Reg Hamilton and Metz, Hollett used them to screen a quick shot that Broda saw too late. Hollett could have been penalized for tripping Davidson since the latter did not have the puck or figure in the play.

The goals scored by Terry Reardon and Eddie Wiseman came at 18:31 and 19:24 of the third period were not necessary, but they did furnish relief to the possibility that the Leafs might score and send the game into overtime. Jackson stole the puck from Nick Metz in Toronto territory to give Reardon his goal and Schmidt and Clapper aided Wiseman.

Failed to Impress

Toronto teams of the past would have cast caution to the winds after the Hollett goal in the second period. This team last night failed to impress at any time. They had only one line that forced the Bruins on the defense and it happened only occasionally. Beginning the third period the line of Goldup and Marker, centered by Pete Langelle, penned the Bruins in their own territory for two minutes and nearly capitalized. They harried the locals again later in the period, but the other Toronto lines were generally harmless for sustained pressure.

Bruins were crossing up the close-checking Leafs at times when the local wings crossed over. And while the Sauerkraut line of Dumart, Schmidt, and Bauer failed to score any goals, they carried the brunt of the Boston attack and really skated the Leafs into a frantic and concerned state. Such good Toronto scorers as Gordon Drillon and Sweeney Schriner were too busy backchecking to have much time to sharpshoot at Brimsek. When they did get in however, Mr. Zero was ready for them.

Leaf Strategy

Unless the Leafs score early on a break and then play tight defensive hockey, they cannot hope to beat the Bruins. This strategy means the Leafs do not consider themselves potent on offense against Boston and that they respect the Bruins on attack. The appalling part last night was to see Toronto buried in its own territory while trailing on the score. The Toronto newspapermen thought the Leafs played poor hockey, but we think the Bruins made them play poor hockey.

It will be interesting to see what Colonel Smythe will order his team to do tomorrow night when the two sextets meet in the second game at the Garden.

Unsung Heroes of First Contest

By a Staff Photographer

Three Goal Scorers for Bruins

Although these three failed to make the N. H. L. All-Star team, they featured last night's play-off game at the Garden. Flash Hollett (upper left) scored the first goal; Terry Reardon (right) scored the second goal, and Eddie Wiseman (lower left) scored the third and final in the 3-0 triumph over Toronto.

Skating Club Of Boston Has Pleasing Show

The Skating Club of Boston has no reason for concern about the continuing success of its 29th Annual Carnival, which opened last night in the Brighton rink. Before a group of the most discriminating spectators it unfolded a long list of acts, smothly, skillfully, and pleasingly, and Boston has Vivi-Anne Hulten and Stanley Judson, coproducers and directors of the event, to thank.

Eugene Turner, U. S. men's champion for 1940-41, did a solo number which all but stopped the show. Dressed in a costume resembling a Tuxedo with gold lapels and gold stripes down the trousers legs, he skated dramatically and with great skill, and the height of his jumps brought appreciative cheers.

Adagio Pair Applauded

Another act which met with tremendous favor was that of the adagio pair, Gene Theslof and Ann Taylor, who had to respond again and again to curtain calls, which their expert acrobatic skating thoroughly deserved.

The show opened with a sort of free-for-all number in which a large part of the cast had an opportunity to skate. It was called "On the Border" and, as might be expected, consisted of rhumbas and congas and colorfully costumed caballeros and senoritas. Roberta Jenks skated brilliantly in this number.

In the number which followed, called "Wendy's Dream," little Sandylee Weille in pink party dress demonstrated that the Skating Club has in its midst a future star. She went through some difficult and breathtaking figures like a little veteran, and in spite of her extreme youth and diminutive size, she need apologize to no one in the field of figure skating.

Fun For All

As is usual with these carnivals that The Skating Club puts on, more people had more fun than you'd think possible. It was "The Firemen's Ball" number in which an old fashioned hand-pump was wheeled out to put out a fire which alarmed no one. There was a visiting fireman who skated unconcernedly about through the whole proceedings, but he was William H. Grimditch, Jr., and his skating was so fine and his style so polished that the fire had to take second place. Betsy Nichols was rescued and rode around on top of the pump, while everybody helped push and someone had the time of his life ringing the big brass bell.

The abilities of Mr. Judson, who was formerly ballet master at the Covent Garden and Alhambra Theater in London, were amply demonstrated in the complete success of the "Snowflake Ballet" a delightful number done by members of the Club aided by Miss Hulten and Miss Jenks; and also in the "Dance of the Hours" number, for in this also a really impressive skill was shown by the club members who made up the corps de ballet. There was a precision number called "Precision Personified" in which young women members of the club went through a military drill in excellent style.

Dom Di Maggio vs. Speaker Is Topic of Baseball Men

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 21—It was about half an hour before the Red Sox-Cardinal game and the Boston club was having batting practice. Lou Finney swung on a fast ball and drove it deep into right-center field. At the crack of the bat little Dominic Di Maggio moved after it with the speed and grace of a fawn. At the instant you thought the white pellet would settle in the sandy soil of Waterfront Park, the Red Sox center fielder thrust forward his glove and the ball stuck in it. The early arrivals applauded.

"That boy sure makes those catches look easy," said one of the St. Louis newspapermen, who was visiting in the Red Sox dugout. "They can talk about Tris Speaker and all of the other great center fielders of the past, but I don't see how any fielder could have covered more ground out there than little Dom. If any man could, he must have been a wonder."

Ball Different

"Speaker was great," said one of the older scribes. "Just the same, I think Di Maggio is as good. And, of course, you must remember that Dom is playing against a different ball than Tris did. The present ball travels faster and farther, which means more territory to cover."

"Di Maggio is pretty good in my book," said Coach Tom Daly, who was sitting there listening to the conversation between the scribes. "He's a sure catch if he gets close to the ball. And that arm! He just blows that ball back to the infield. It comes back faster than it went out.

"Along with his defensive play," Daly continued, "Dominic, in my opinion, is the best base runner in the American League. You can't name anyone better. Good base runners are born, not made. Knowing when to take that extra base comes by instinct. Sometimes a catcher will have a short passed ball, or a hit will roll a few feet away from a fielder. There may not be time for a coach to shout the runner on. But if the runner is awake, he'll be off in a flash for the extra base. Dom is like that on the bases. Once he gets on you can forget about him, because you know he won't fall asleep out there.

Cobb Was Smart

"Ty Cobb was the same way," Daly said. "If a fielder fumbled the ball for an instant, he was off in a cloud of dust. The fielders knew this and often fumbled the ball in their anxiety to make a good play. Cobb put the pressure on the fielder and took it off himself. Pete Fox of the Red Sox is a better-than-average base runner. He isn't as fast as Di Maggio, but he keeps his head up all the time."

Although Dom Di Maggio's fielding, throwing and base running get more attention than his batting, actually he has never been below the .300 mark any year since his arrival in professional baseball. When he broke in with San Francisco in 1937 he did .306. The following year he had .307 and in '39 shot up to a sensational .360, with 39 stolen bases. In 108 games with the Red Sox last season he batted .301 and paced all the outfielders in the circuit with assists.

Di Maggio had his troubles breaking into the Red Sox line-up a year ago. Injured in an exhibition game with the Cincinnati Reds at Tampa, he was still handicapped when the American League pennant race opened. Meaning to give the boy plenty of time to get back in shape, Manager Joe Cronin put him on the bench and played Lou Finney. You remember how Lou went. He led the league for several weeks. However, when Dominic finally did get back in, he settled in center and played a brilliant game. No one in this part of the world will ever push him out of the center patrol this spring.

* * *

The Red Sox stayed here in St. Petersburg tonight at the Princess Martha Hotel and tomorrow morning will take their special bus to Clearwater for a game with the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Brooklyn hitters and pitchers are further advanced than most big leaguers because of their early sessions under a hot Havana sun.

* * *

Young Di Maggio has not been getting his accustomary quota of base hits in early Grapefruit League games. However, Dominic has hit several line drives into the hands of waiting fielders and he is not striking out. He will be ready when the season opens.

* * *

It is unfair to judge a batter by his Grapefruit League average. A fellow like Ted Williams, for example, has hit at least a dozen long flies that would have been home runs in the American League, but are only outs down here. The fences are deep and the fielders play away back when a slugger walks to the plate.

* * *

On Sunday the Red Sox are back at Payne Field for an exhibition with their Louisville farm. It will be the first of three contests with minor league clubs, as Baltimore comes in Monday and Kansas City Tuesday. The Sox break camp Tuesday night and head for Miami and Havana.

Stengel Unable to Place Max West in Position Yet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BENITO, Texas, March 21—Max West, the player who surprised the baseball world by ending the American Leaguers' supremacy in mid-summer All-Star games last July, is Casey Stengel's "problem child" of 1941. This doesn't mean that Max ever breaks training rules or is in the least difficult to handle. As a matter of fact the tall resident of Alhambra, California, has such an easy-going disposition that he never complains about being constantly shifted from one position to another.

Stengel's problem is to find the right niche for Max. After supplanting Bud Hassett at first base in August at Pittsburgh last season, it was taken for granted that West would start this campaign as guardian of the gateway sack. Stengel had practically assured the Coast athlete that the job was his.

Changed Affairs

The purchase of Dahlgren changed the aspect of aflairs entirely. West simply wasn't in the same class with the former Yankee flash as a first sacker, but Stengel wanted to keep Max in the regular line-up because of his propensity for driving in runs, so sent him out to center field to battle with Earl Averill and Johnny Cooney.

Everything was progressing according to schedule when Chet Ross was forced out of action on March 8. West was shunted to left field and Averill took over the middle garden. The change gave the former Indian and Tiger star a chance to display his prowess, both at bat and afield, and Max has suffered by comparison with his more experienced rival. Whereas West has stumbled more than once while going after balls and misjudged several flies, Averill has proved a finished workman in every phase of the baseball craft. He accomplishes much with comparatively little effort.

Max Ahead of Garms

Stengel stoutly maintains that West is the best left fielder he has had since becoming the Bees' pilot in 1938. In other words, Casey places Max ahead of Debs Garms, who led the National League in batting last year with a gaudy .355, and Ross, who knocked in 89 counters, smacked 14 triples and propelled 17 homers. West, of course, may snap out of his present slump, but at present he certainly doesn't look as good as either Debs or Chester.

West, Ross, Averill and Gene Moore are certain to be retained for outfield duty, but there will be a spirited battle for two utility garden posts between Mel Preibisch, Claude Wilborn, Clarence (Buster) Bray and Don Manno. Bray is easily the smoothest flychaser of this quartet and also has the most accurate throwing arm. Buster batted .336 for Evansville last season and drove in 59 runs, far fewer than Manno. Bray has managed to secure his share of safeties in spring training, but a number of these bingles have been scratches, so his batting is still a question mark.

113 Runs Batted In

Manno is the most formidable hitter of the four. Don, who handles freight during the fall and winter months at the Williamsport, Pa., station, led the Three-I League in runs nudged across with a total of 113 and further distinguished himself by propelling a grand slam homer in his first complete major league game last Sept. 26. So far this spring Don's average has been low, but some of his drives have been vicious liners which have zoomed straight into a fielder's hands. Thus it is really too early to pass judgment on his ability as a hitter. One thing is certain in Don's case. When he gets hold of a ball, it goes for long-distance rides.

Both Wilborn and Preibisch were with the Bees last fall. Wilborn sported a .309 average at York before joining the Swarm on the last Western trip, but couldn't find the range when he opposed major league boxmen. Claude, however, has been hammering all sorts of pitching this spring, and if he can keep up his present pace, should win a place on the squad.

Preibisch started last season at Albany, but was traded to Hartford for the speedy but erratic Bob Loane after Jack Onslow had engaged in several altercations with blustering Bob. He played in more games than either Wilborn and Manno and acquitted himself reasonably well. Mel is a surer fielder than Claude or Don, but even in the minors was never an outstanding hitter.

It will be a merry race between these four ambitious recruits and may the best man win!

Rolling Pucks

Situation Reversed

The Boston Bruins were feeling a little bit better today than they were a year ago this time as they reviewed their 3-0 victory over Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden last night . . . Last March the Bruins were shut out by New York Rangers 4-0 in the first game for the cup Lord Stanley put in circulation back in 1893.

* * *

A trip to the dressing rooms of both teams before gametime should have given a tip as to the final outcome . . . Leafs were tense, said hardly a word as they got into harness. . . . Bruins acted as though this were just another game on the schedule . . . In fact, they showed more tenseness in the late stages of their 23-game non-losing streak than they did last night . . . Capt. Dit Clapper was playing with a little gray tabby that had wandered in, while the others sat around reading telegrams . . . As usual, Flash Hollett was the first to arrive.

* * *

After the game the scenes in the dressing rooms were about the same . . . The locals were happy to have won, but took the game in stride . . . The visitors continued their silent ways . . . At first Coach Happy Day would not allow anyone in the Toronto room, and the writers go in only when Manager Conn Smythe arrived from his balcony seat.

* * *

"That was a goal-tenders' game," Smythe mumbled into his clipped mustache, "And why not, for those two are the best in the world. If Brimsek had slipped just a little, we would have won—but he didn't. Sure we can take this club. Barring injuries we will take the series."

* * *

Garden Manager Walter Brown explained before the game that the new timing clock would not be working . . . It was up in position in the afternoon, but a short circuit spoiled all plans . . . During game time it was hauled up into the rafters . . . If the clock had been working, the plans called for a man to be stationed inside of the clock for the duration just to make sure everything went right.

* * *

With Hank Goldup in the line-up, the Leafs did not dress Lex Chisholm . . . Hank was not his old self, however, his foot evidently still bothering him . . . Hank came down with Smythe, as did Bingo Kampman . . . Bingo was not ready for action, and his absence at the blue line was an important negative factor for the Canadians . . . He was set to try his skates at practice this morning, and if everything went all right, will play tomorrow night.

* * *

Every player on both teams last night had been in the Stanley Cup play-offs at least once . . . Some of them may have had only brief appearances, but at least none were green rookies . . . On the other hand, neither Referee Mickey Ion nor Linesman Bill Chadwick ever played professional hockey . . . Clapper is the only holdover from the 1933 series with the Leafs, the series which produced the record-breaking game of 164 minutes, 46 seconds of play . . . That record has since been broken again . . . Dit was a wing then, with Eddie Shore, Fred Hitchman, George Owen, and Alex Smith on defense.

G. C.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 22
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49-6m and 11.73mc-25.6m).
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Vincent Neff's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Reveries; Recollections.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Claude Thornhill's Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Rhythmic Melodies; Lani McIntyre's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 280 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturday, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 10 a. m., WSYB 1500kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Winnipeg — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

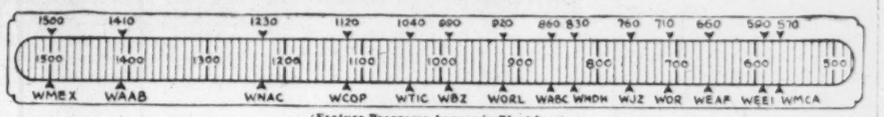
Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, March 23

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable



(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra, Saul Caston, conductor**	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra, Saul Caston, conductor**	Sports and Music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and Music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Novachord Impressions
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth"; women's program	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Tea Time Melodies"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"		"Young Widder Brown"	Esther Velas' Orchestra	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor,	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Richard Himber's Orch.	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time: piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Sheaffer Sisters Trio
7:45 Auerbach; orch.		Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour; Charlie Cantor and Minerva Pious; chorus; orc; News**	"Ask the Children"; quiz program	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Savoy Opera Album; soloists; orchestra
8:15	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	**"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30			"Laugh 'n' Swing Club"; with orchestra	Russian Choir
8:45				
9:00 **"Great Moments from Great Plays"**	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **"Playhouse"; "Excess Baggage"**	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Propaganda Analysis";	
9:30	"Your Happy Birthday"; variety program; News	**"Everyman's Theater"; Arch Oboler Play**	"I Want a Divorce"; dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 **Norm. Thomas, talk**	Network sports	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 Male Quartet	Network sports		News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Network sports	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Major Howard W. Nestor	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Network sports	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Major Howard W. Nestor	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Sen. Gerald P. Nye**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 News; "Master	"Music You Want";	Local news; Weather	National A. A. U. Basketball Tournament semifinals	Nye Marhew's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music";	"Music You Want";	Lou Breese's Orchestra		"Day's End"
11:45 recordings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra		Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	Sports and Music
7:45 Music; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	Sports and Music
8:00 **News of Europe**	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
8:45 Jimmie and Dick		"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Greenfield Choir	As You Like It	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Honest Abe"; dramatic sketch	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45	Shopping talk	Network speaker	News Service	Texas Ramblers
10:00 Young Americans in	Irene Hanify, organist	"Lincoln Highway"; dra-	"Rainbow House"; juve-	Studio Speaker
10:15 the Making	Two Men and a Girl	matic sketch	nile program	Studio Speaker
10:30 Women's Club talk	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Betty Moore, talk	"Rainbow House"; juve-	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Mayor Tobin	"Bright Idea Club"	nile program	
11:00 **News; N. Y. Philharmonic - Symphony Orch. Young People's Concert**	Norsemen Quartet	children's program	Studen! Radio Club	Letter Quest with John
11:15	Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	of Melody	Walter Blaufuss' Orch.	**U. S. Army Band**	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Weather; Musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Music; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm	Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	Farmers' Union Program;	"Call to Youth";	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 Waltz Time	Music by Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra;	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00 News	guest speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 **"No Politics"**		Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 **"No Politics"**		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00 Saturday Revue;	**Metropolitan Opera: Stella Roman, Giovanni Martinelli, Ezio Pinza in Verdi's "Aida"**	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Melodic Moods
2:15 Chas. Hector's Or.		Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Melodic Moods
2:30 'Of Men and Books';		Gordon Jenkins' Orches-	Everett Hoagland's Or-	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45 speakers		tra; vocalist	chestra	Five Star News
3:00 **Sen. Brooks, Ill. on "Maintaining Our Ideals"**	**Metropolitan Opera: Stella Roman, Giovanni Martinelli, Ezio Pinza in Verdi's "Aida"**	"Readin', Writin', and Rhythm"	Arlon Choristers	Sports and Music
3:15 Previews; News		Guy Hedlund Players;	Arlon Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30		dramatization	"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
3:45			"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
4:00 Gene Krupa's Orch.	**Metropolitan Opera: Stella Roman, Giovanni Martinelli, Ezio Pinza in Verdi's "Aida"**	**Opening of Grand Coulee Dam; speakers**	Prelude to Stardom: children's program	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Gene Krupa's Orch.		A Boy, a Girl and a Band	The Carolina Playmakers	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Gene Krupa's Orch.		A Boy, a Girl and a Band	The Carolina Playmakers	WMEX Drama Shop: "A World in Fantasy"
4:45 Gene Krupa's Orch.				
5:00 **News of America**	**Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "Aida"**	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:15 New England to the	"Superman"	**Curtis Institute of Music program**	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:30 Colors	Entr'acte		Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. Lecture Hall			Frank Ryan, Sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News; Dance Time,	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News; Elmer Davis,	Vass Family, songs	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 **'People's Platform'; informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender";	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 **"Report to the Nation"**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or-	Songs of the Range
7:45	interviews; music	Musical Rendezvous	Concert Miniatures	Oleander Male Quartet
8:00 "Marriage Club";	'Concert Hall of the Air'	**"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	Hawaiian music	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orchestra	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	Pages From the Classical Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Legion Ban-	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; George Saell,	ty's Orchestra	quet	
10:00 Serenade"	conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	Hockey play-offs, Series	Five Star News
10:15 **Richard G. Casey**;	**NBC Symphony Orchestra; George Saell, conductor**	edy sketch	A: Bruins vs. Toronto	Dance Digest
10:30 Male quartet		**Defense for America Series: dramatization**	Chicagoland Concert;	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports			Henry Weber's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music; Weather	News Service	National A. A. U. Basketball tournament finals	Dance Digest
11:15 V. Monroe's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather		Dance Digest
11:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Basketball finals	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Questions of the Hour; Talk by Oliver Stewart, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Concert; Hungarian Pianist, Josef Von Csiky, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RW96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Fragments from Operettas; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; National Anthem, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal Solo; JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections, 2RO3, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and News Commentator;

Florida State Baseball League to Have Same Eight Members It Had Last Year

Season Opens on April 17; All-Star Game on July 4

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Florida State Baseball League's schedule, starting April 17 and ending Sept. 1, was announced in Orlando recently by Secretary Peter Schaal.

The directors were forced to wait until a later date to put out the official slate, due to financial trouble at several points. All of those ailments have been ironed out for the time being, and the circuit will start with the eight members it had last year; Sanford, Orlando, Deland, Daytona Beach, Ocala, Gainesville, Leesburg and St. Augustine.

Instead of each team playing the customary 140 games, 70 on the road and 70 at home, the schedule maker has failed to balance the set-up. Sanford, Orlando, Leesburg and Deland have 65 scheduled home dates, 55 of them at night, while the other four have 64, with 54 at night. According to the announcement, the idea seems to be to cut down electric light bills, as well as attendance.

Nine open dates have been arranged for, along with a batch of scheduled double headers. The All-Star game is to be played at Daytona Beach on July 4, and an open date on Aug. 30 will afford an opportunity to play off postponed contests.

This is the first time in the history of the circuit that the season has been opened on any day save Sunday. However, Sunday will get a big play in the loop, each club being awarded 10 Sundays, as well as 10 Thursdays.

Opening night engagements, April 17, are: Sanford at Orlando; Leesburg at Gainesville; Ocala at St. Augustine, and Daytona Beach at Deland. Playing sites will be switched for the April 18 encounters, with the same teams clashing.

* * *

Only one more week to go and spring practice for the University of Florida football squad will be over. The Gators passed the five weeks' mark last Monday with a long scrimmage session.

Head Coach Tom Lieb expressed himself as pleased with the progress of the squad thus far, and it is evident that they have come a long way since the spring drills started. They have been practicing and perfecting new formations and plays which they will use in the 1941 fall campaign.

"A regulation game will close spring practice for the Gators," Lieb said. The squad will be divided into "Orange" and "Blue" teams.

* * *

Rollins College's tennis team received a big blow last week when it was learned that Edwin Amark would be called into the Army. His number was 660; and under the deferred status granted students, he will be called at the close of the college year.

Amark is well known around the country in the tennis circuit. He along with Jack Kramer, the sixth ranking player in the nation, and Ed Alloo, the seventeenth ranking, was expected to form one of the most promising college combinations in tennis.

Amark teamed with Frank Kovacs in the doubles last summer and the pair earned eighth position in the ranking. He and Kovacs won the Eastern clay court doubles, and the Missouri Valley doubles, and other lesser tournaments. Amark is ranked seventh in singles in California.

In Florida tournaments this winter, he teamed with Alloo to win an important tournament in Florida, and paired with Elwood Cooke to reach the semifinal of the Florida State tournament in Orlando.

C. J.

Golf Match Refereed by Duke of Windsor

Wide World

NASSAU, Bahamas—Four great golfers shown here with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at the match they played for the benefit of the Red Cross, recently. Left to right: James Bush of Nassau and New York, who headed a committee of distinguished United States and Canadian citizens who helped promote the match; Bobby Jones; the Duchess of Windsor, who is president of the Red Cross in the Bahamas; the Duke of Windsor, who is Governor of the Bahamas; Tommy Armour; Tom Walsh, president of the P. G. A., and Gene Sarazen. Jones and Armour won, three and two.

Sam Snead Plays Best Golf When Wife Is in Gallery

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 21 (AP)—Before Samuel Jackson Snead, the new North-South open golf champion, teed off today in the first round of the $5,000 Greensboro open, he made very sure that Mrs. Samuel Jackson was somewhere about the premises.

It was Snead's fine golf, of course, which was the big factor in his record-tying victory in the North-South at Pinehurst yesterday. There wasn't anybody out there shooting that 11-under-par 277 for him.

Plays for Her

But there was somebody for whom he was playing the shots, and for whom he seems to play them best when she's right close at hand. That is the blond and attractive Mrs. Snead.

This may seem like a bit of far-fetched romanticizing, but the record is right there for anyone to see.

Just before last month's St. Petersburg open, Snead went home and brought Mrs. Snead back with him. Up to that time his best showing was victory in one tournament and third place in another. Since then he has won at St. Pete, been finalist in the Miami fourball, had third-best score and fifth money at Belleair, Fla., won the national pro-amateur, and finally won the North-South. He's been averaging close to $1,000 a week.

Helped Him Before

Nor is this the first time Mrs. Snead has helped him on the course. Last summer they went to Canada on their honeymoon, and Sam won the Canadian open. They came back to Hershey, Pa., and he reached the final of the P. G. A. championship. Before the summer season ended, he had won top money twice more, and in each case his wife was right there.

It seems she gives him just that extra bit of aggressiveness which, with his own natural ability, makes him an especially hard man to beat. He certainly was a determined, out-to-win player yesterday, and at no point did it show better than on the final hole.

You may recall that a gamble on the final hole of the 1939 U. S. open cost Snead an eight and the title. You might think that remembering this and needing only a par to beat out Clayton Heafner, who was in trouble, Sam would have played it safe. But he walloped a tremendous No. 4 iron shot that landed the ball no more than 10 inches from the pin, and victory was his by three strokes.

Favorite Now

For the three-day Greensboro tournament Snead has been made the favorite. Successor to Ben Hogan as North-South champion, he is going after the second of the string of three the Hershey (Pa.) star won in Carolina a year ago. Hogan, with 288, was 11 shots back of Snead and eight back of Heafner yesterday, but he did finish in the money for the 43rd successive time. His even-par 288 tied Lloyd Mangrum of Oak Park, Ill., for seventh place and $187.50.

Heafner got $600 for second place; Willie Goggin of White Plains, N. Y., with a 71 and 70 for 284, got third and $500 and the two U. S. champions, P. G. A. titleholder Byron Nelson and open titleholder Lawson Little, finished all even at 285 and $350 each.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

The girls of the ski trails get top-billing on the winter sports show this week end as conditions remain ideal.

Leading women skiers of the East, including four high school girls not many years removed from the jump-rope stage, are entered for the Eastern Amateur Ski Association's downhill and slalom championships on Tecumseh Trail, Waterville Valley, N. H., Sunday.

Such well-coached performers as Dorothy Hoyt of Schenectady; Natalie Cate of Lowell, and Barbara Brown, Jean Hopkins, the Millett Sisters, et al, of the Appalachian Club will shoot for title honors. And they can expect some extended competition from the quartet of youngsters from Hanover, N. H., High School: Ruth Stuart, 13; Jean Dent, 14; Polly Hodder, 15, and Jane Gile, a veteran of 16.

The main event for men Sunday will be the fifth annual invitation downhill race of the Schussverein Ski Club, which will be run on Bear Mountain Trail at Bartlett, N. H.

Directly after the Schussverein races, the Eastern Slope Ski Club will hold time trials for classification purposes, sanctioned by the USEASA. On Sunday also, the Newport Ski Club championship meet will be held on Mt. Sunapee Ski Trail at Newbury, N. H.

Skidoings: Tecumseh Trail, completed by the U. S. Forest Service in 1937, is well adapted for the women's meet. It is wide and built according to safety standards. The race course has a vertical drop of 1,400 feet in its one-mile length and permits considerable freedom of action, schussing for speed and swinging from side to side to check speed . . . Those who have not seen Waterville Valley are in for a treat . . . It's a great snow bowl surrounded by towering peaks . . . A snow pocket, it offers spring skiing into May.

Middlebury Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 21—Fifty candidates reported for outdoor track to Coach Arthur M. Brown at Middlebury College today. Limbering up practice was started immediately in preparation for the opening meet of the season against Union at Middlebury, April 19th. The Panthers are strong in the running but weak in the field events this year.

FEATS of POWER
THE COMMON ANT
CAN PULL OVER 20 TIMES ITS OWN WEIGHT!
FOR THE LONG PULL—USE
ESSO EXTRA
PUTS MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

Eleanor Holm's 100-Yard Record May Be Smashed

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21 (AP)—Eleanor Holm, the former Olympic star, may see her national 100-yard backstroke record shattered today.

In Buffalo for the National A. A. U. senior women's swimming and diving championships, Miss Holm admits the 100-yard backstroke event should result in some exciting races. Her record of 1:07.5 has stood since 1936.

The day's program includes preliminary heats in the 300-yard medley relay, semifinals in the 220-yard freestyle, final in the 300-yard medley relay, final in the 220-yard freestyle, and preliminary heats in the 100-yard backstroke event.

Highlight last night was the sensational race of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., in taking the 400-yard freestyle relay title from the New York Women's Swimming Association.

The New Yorkers, defending champions, lost by a mere head as the west coast mermaids established a new American record of 4:12.4. The previous mark, set in Chicago by the Washington A. C. of Seattle in 1936, was 4:13.4.

Close behind the New Yorkers in third place was the Worcester, Mass., Women's Swimming Association team.

Helene Rains, New York City, took some of the sting out of the New York team's defeat in the relay by annexing the 300-yard individual medley championship. Her time was 4:04.9.

The national record for the 300-yard medley is 4:03.2, set by Katherine Rawls at Indianapolis May 1, 1938. Betty Bemis, Indianapolis, was second, and Ruth Howarth, Whitinsville, finshed third.

Earlier, Lorraine Fischer of New York, defending titleholder, withdrew after narrowly qualifying for the semifinals during which her own record of 4:10.2 was broken twice. Dorothy Leonard, Worcester, Mass., who finished fourth in the final, was timed in her elimination heat at 4:09.2. Miss Bemis qualified at 4:09.8.

Brenda Helser of Portland, Ore., member of the winning relay team, also qualified for the semifinals of the 220-yard freestyle event in which she is defending champion.

Indians Invited

HANOVER, N. H., March 21 (AP)—Athletic Director William H. McCarter has announced that Dartmouth's Eastern Intercollegiate team would make an exhibition tour of Cuba during the week of March 31.

McCarter said the Green quintet, now in Madison, Wis., for the N. C. A. A. tournament, had been invited by the Cuban Government, along with the Cornell team, to play a series of exhibition games with an all-star group to be chosen from various Cuban colleges.

The trip will come during Dartmouth's regular spring vacation.

Williams Elects Hannock

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 21 (AP)—Marshall S. Hannock, goalie of the Williams College hockey team, was elected captain today at a meeting of varsity lettermen. Unscored on in four games this season, Hannock was the main factor in Williams' five victories.

Hershey Bears Eliminate New Haven From Play-Offs

By the Associated Press

The Hershey Bears and Cleveland Barons, who won only one game apiece in the final two weeks of the regular American Hockey League season, seem to have found themselves again, now that the play-offs are on.

The Bears took their second straight game from the New Haven Eagles last night, 1-0, to advance to the second round of the post-season series, while the Barons evened things with the Providence Reds in the first place series, winning, 2-1, in overtime. Springfield evened the count in the third place series by turning back the Pittsburgh Hornets, 4-1, on home ice.

Pat McReavy's goal within 30 seconds of the opening face-off gave the Bears the victory which will entitle them to meet the winner of third place series.

Early Goal Scored

The Hershey forward line of McReavy, Gordie Pettinger and Gordon Bruce started a three-man rush down the ice before the 3,800 spectators had settled in their seats. A New Haven defenseman, in his anxiety to clear the puck as it skimmed toward him, missed it completely and McReavy rifled it past goalie Bill Stein.

The Bears won the first game of the best-of-three series last Tuesday, defeating the Eagles 2-1 in overtime, at Hershey.

It took until the last minute of the second extra session at Providence before the Barons finally subdued the Reds on a tally by Dick Adolph. The game was roughly played throughout, with four major penalties being divided between the teams.

Joe Jerwa opened the scoring for Cleveland with a first-period goal. Jack Shill tied the score late in the third period. Both goals were scored unassisted.

The third game of the best-of-seven series will be played Saturday at Cleveland.

Springfield jumped into an early lead on first period tallies by Larry Thibeault and Pete Kelly to knot the series with the Hornets. Exactly 45 seconds were required to score the first goal, Thibeault finishing off a three-man drive assisted by Fred Hunt and Fred Thurier. Kelly, who played with Pittsburgh last season, registered in the 14th minute taking relays from Squee Allen and Glen Brydson.

Pittsburgh's lone tally was scored in the second period by Harry Currie, but the Indians got it back just before the bell with Max Kaminsky doing the honors. Brydson added the fourth Springfield marker soon after the start of the last frame.

The final game of the series will be played tomorrow night with Springfield again acting as host.

Amherst Dates

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—The Amherst College baseball team will play a 16-game schedule, including home-and-home series with Williams and Wesleyan, the other members of the "Little Three."

The schedule:

April 16—Army at West Point; 23—Bowdoin; 25—Colgate; 26—Springfield at Springfield; 30—Massachusetts State.

May 2—Norwich at Northfield, Vt.; 3—Vermont at Burlington, Vt.; 7—Holy Cross; 10—Wesleyan; 14—Trinity; 17—Williams; 24—Boston College at Newton; 30—Williams at Williamstown.

June 7—Massachusetts State; 13—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 14—Brown.

Soviets Play on Skates

MOSCOW (AP)—Tennis on skates is the latest in Soviet sports.

The tennis stars of Lwow claim to have originated the idea of combining both sports in order to keep in training all winter long.

Under their rules, the game will be played by six persons—three against three—because of the difficulties of following the ball on ice.

Wildcat Mentor Hopes Prospect Has Good Curve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 21—A lad who never pitched in organized ball may be a mainstay with the University of New Hampshire diamond squad this spring—if he's got a curve.

That was the verdict of Coach Henry Swasey this afternoon as he watched lanky Johnny Rowe of Portsmouth opening up with his fast ball. Rowe is tall, standing well over the six-foot mark. His arms are long and loose and his legs are hard.

"He's got the physical qualifications all right," Swasey remarked as he studied the boy in practice.

Another thing which Swasey noticed was that the boy's delivery is smooth and natural. Behind the fast ball is every ounce and every inch of his body.

"I only hope he's got curve," the veteran coach wished. Whether or not Rowe has will not be known for a few more days. "I don't dare let any of the pitchers start curving the ball yet," Swasey explained. "The season's too young for that."

Rowe is a sophomore. He's done a little chucking in pick-up games, but never took baseball seriously. Now he's into it all over and intends to stick.

Portland, Ore., Skier Wins Cross-Country

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 21 (AP)—Olaf Rodegaard, of Portland, Ore., won the cross-country race yesterday, first event of the National four-way combined ski meet.

The Cascade Ski Club representative's time was 1:41:09, for the 11-mile course around the base of Dollar Mountain.

Other cross-country finishers in order were Sel Hannah, Franconia, N. H., Leon Goodman, Sun Valley, and Kaare Engen, Payette Lakes, Idaho.

Six of the 30 contestants dropped out after the first lap of the event.

More than 100 contestants are entered in the downhill event, which will combine the Harriman Cup and Pan-American championship races.

The slalom race will be run Saturday and the jumping events Sunday. Best all-around performer in the four events will be declared national four-way champion.

Kistner Elected

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Charles Kistner, of Holyoke, has been elected to captain next year's Springfield College basketball team. Kistner has been regular center for two seasons.

Treasury Team Breaks Its Own World's Record

MIAMI, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Four ace marksmen of the United States Treasury team conquered a 16-mile-an-hour wind yesterday to break by 13 points their own world's record in the center-fire, Camp Perry course pistol match.

They shot 1,183, with Arvid Anderson scoring 299, Lee Echols 298, Elton Rogers 295 and Pete Chapman 291.

The previous record of 1,170 originally was set by the Detroit Police team in 1940. Last week in Tampa, however, the Treasury marksmen were credited with a new record when they equalled the 1,170 while making better scores at rapid fire than had the police team.

Yesterday's record was the second in two days for the Treasury men. Yesterday they shattered their own four-man team record for center fire, rapid fire at 25 yards with pistols of .32 caliber or larger.

Anderson yesterday fired two remarkable perfect 100's at slow and timed fire and seemed well on the way to a score of 300x300. One of his last five shots at rapid fire, however, slipped out of the bulls-eye into the nine ring.

The U. S. Marine Corps team from Pensacola Naval Air Station finished eight points behind the Treasury shooters but had the satisfaction of setting a new record. The previous service record of 1,147 was set by another Marine quartet.

The Great Lake Pistol Club team of Joe Nikoden, Jack Cochrane, Edd Schneck and E. T. O'Dell set a new civilian team record of 1,142 in the same event. The old record of 1,124 had been set by the Palmetto Pistol Club of Miami.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games Today

At Tampa, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Birmingham (SA).

At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Boston (A).

At Los Angeles, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (N).

At San Benito, Texas—Boston (N) vs. San Antonio (TL) and Toledo (AA) doubleheader.

At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) vs. Detroit (A).

At Hollywood, Calif.—Chicago (A) vs. Philadelphia (A).

At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. Minneapolis (AA).

At Plant City, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Buffalo (IL).

At Ft. Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) vs. Louisville (AA).

Yesterday's Results

At Hollywood, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 20, Columbus (AA) 9.

At Sebring, Fla.—New York (A) 9, Newark (IL) 6.

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 2, Cleveland (A) 1.

At Lakeland, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 3, Detroit (A) 1.

At Tampa, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) 1, New York (N) 0.

At Harlingen, Texas—Boston (N) vs. Toledo (AA) cancelled—wet grounds.

At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. Randolph Field Ramblers and Minneapolis (AA), doubleheader) cancelled — wet grounds.

At Hollywood, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) 11, Chicago (A) 6.

At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) 9, Pittsburgh (N) 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	40	14	7	87
Baltimore	36	21	6	78
Atlantic City	28	27	5	61
River Vale	27	33	2	56
Boston	22	34	6	50
New York	19	43	0	38

Walker Cup Series

Washington	12	3	1	25
Baltimore	9	8	1	19
River Vale	9	7	1	19
Atlantic City	7	7	1	15
New York	6	11	0	12
Boston	4	11	2	10

Detroit, Bruins, Chicago Win Opening Play-Off Games

By the Associated Press

Hockey's habits are enduring creatures and as a result the New York Rangers, defending Stanley Cup champions, are now desperately near elimination from the National League play-offs.

The Rangers, who have won only one game in three years on Detroit ice, were beaten there again last night 2-1 in overtime in one of three games opening the post-season series.

In the other tussles the Boston Bruins, this year's champions over the regular schedule, shut out Toronto 3-0 at Boston and the Chicago Black Hawks nipped the Montreal Canadiens 2-1 at Chicago.

The Rangers had the most at stake, however, in striving to retain the cup emblematic of the world title and their loss in the first of a best of three series meant that they could be bounced right out of the running Sunday night when they play Detroit in the second game at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Rangers Looked Bad

Their opening game was decided in 12:01 of the overtime period as Syd Howe smacked a backhand shot into the nets behind goalie Davie Kerr.

The Rangers never looked like champions except in the third period. The first stanza was scoreless and Detroit took the lead late in the second on a goal by Carl Liscombe. During this span young Johnny Mowers, the Detroit goalie, was called upon to make only eight stops. But New York opened the third chapter with furious rushes and Lynn Patrick eventually tied the score.

The Chicago-Montreal series also is a best of three proposition with the second session set for tomorrow night at Montreal.

Chicago put up a fine defensive battle last night after letting Elmer Lach score early in the first period George Allen retaliated with the tying marker for the Hawks in the same period and Max Bentley knocked in the winning goal early in the third.

Bruins Looked Great

The Bruins looked great to an overflow crowd of 16,000 fans at the Boston Garden last night. The game was tight until the third period. Starting slowly, neither team tallied in the first period and Boston could break through for only one counter, by Flash Hollett, while both sides were shorthanded in the second period.

Toronto's defense crumpled in the third, though, and in the last two minutes of the game Terry Reardon and Eddie Wiseman added goals to swell the winning margin.

Hockey Play-Offs

By the Associated Press

Results March 20

National League

Boston 3, Toronto 0.
Detroit 2, New York Rangers 1.
Chicago 2, Montreal 1.

American League

Springfield 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Hershey 1, New Haven 0.
Cleveland 2, Providence 1 (two overtime periods).

American Association

St. Paul 2, St. Louis 1.
No games tonight.

Stanley Cup Play

Series A
(Best of Seven Games)
Boston 3, Toronto 0.

Series B
(Best of Three Games)
Detroit 2, Rangers 1.

Series C
(Best of Three Games)
Chicago 2, Canadiens 1.

California Fives Dominate A. A. U. Basketball Play

DENVER, March 21 (AP)—Tall, hot-shooting sons of California, expert Hank Luisetti in the fore, took over almost complete dominance of the 34th National A. A. U. basketball tournament today.

Only the towering Phillips 66 Oilers, defending champions from Oklahoma's Caney River country, blocked the way of one or another of three California teams toward the national title that no Pacific Coast outfit has won in 22 years.

Los Angeles Athletic Club was the last National champion from the Far West, winning in 1919.

Phillips' veteran team, vowing to be the first two-time champions since the title-winning Tulsa Oilers of 1933-34, will clash with Hollywood 20th Century in the closing semifinal game tonight.

Luisetti's San Francisco Olympic Club team will clash with its neighbor from across the bay, Oakland Athens Club, in the other semifinal.

Luisetti rang up 22 points in 32 minutes' playing time against Seattle Savidges as Olympic Club scored a 58-to-36 win in last night's quarterfinals. This raised his tournament scoring mark to 67 in three games.

Phillips overwhelmed the Los Angeles Cliftons in the second half for a 42-21 triumph. Hollywood's victim, the last southern team in the tourney, was Shreveport, La., Morris Dicksons, by a 47-38 score. Athens Club tossed the Dallas Wilsons into defeat, 48 to 36.

To many tournament followers a clash between Phillips' champions and Luisetti's San Franciscans in tomorrow night's title deciding contest would be a natural.

In his first season with the Giants, Mel Ott drew one base on balls. In the 13 years since then he picked up 1,235, almost 100 a year.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	490,140
1941 volume to date	28,646,879
1940 volume to date	39,916,490

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—A few senior utilities managed to extend Thursday's rally in today's stock market but many leaders remained in the rear ranks.

Losses of fractions to a point or so were in the majority the greater part of the time although scattered recoveries were seen near the final hour. Dealings dwindled after mid-day and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Settlement of a number of strikes was hopeful and the industrial scene continued to reflect the outpouring of defense cash but some bearishness, brokers said, was inspired by further European war complications as Yugoslavia apparently bowed to Nazi pressure.

Stocks in the lagging column most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, Great Northern and some preferreds of Philadelphia Co., Commonwealth & Southern and American Power & Light.

Occasional resistance was exhibited by senior shares of Standard Gas, Electric Power & Light, American & Foreign Power and Market Street Railway. Pere Marquette preferreds were up a point or more.

On the offside in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Glen Alden Coal, Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Pennroad and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Supported at times were Electric Bond & Share, Montgomery Ward "A" and Phoenix Securities.

Bond Market Lower

Small losses predominated in today's bond market, although there were numerous cases of individual strength among rails and industrials.

Going into the final hour declines were generally held to minor fractions and some issues had attracted enough support to cross over to the advancing column. Chicago & Great Western 4s responded to increased buying demand with a gain of more than a point.

There appeared to be a sizable amount of follow-up buying in a few selected low-priced rails, including those of the Erie, "cotton belt" and Susquehanna. Resting at slightly lower levels, however, were the great bulk of recently favored loans, including those of Great Northern, Southern Railway, Missouri Pacific and Nickel Plate.

Among utilities and industrials the trend was thoroughly mixed. Issues ahead included Consolidated Edison 3½s and Remington Rand 4¼s, while the losing group included Portland General Electric 4½s and Texas Corp.

Principal activity among governments centered in the new 13-11 year Treasury 2½s which were marked up in over the counter dealings to a premium of about 1¼ points.

Greek 7½s gained more than 2 points but other foreign issues were quiet.

Un. Light & Power Integration Order Is Issued by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — In what Chairman Jerome Frank described as a big step in a big job" of utility integration, the Securities Commission issued its first major dissolution order, calling for the elimination of the United Light & Power Company, top unit in a $600,000,000 holding company system.

The action against United Light had been anticipated by the company, which outlined last week a probable method of compliance with the integration section of the Holding Company Act.

The SEC's order also called for dissolution of United American Company, an intermediary holding company, and indirectly will bring the elimination of about a dozen companies now in the system.

Mr. Frank discussed the integration problem at a press conference a few hours after the Senate confirmed his nomination to be a judge of the Second Judicial Circuit Court.

Mr. Frank asserted that the present holding company setup was "impeding expansion necessary to defense" and that integration would permit operating companies to do their "independent financing adequately."

He called attention to a recent study by a large statistical house, which said the prospective values of many securities of companies in holding systems to be greater than the present market value.

Oil Conservation Commission Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Creation of a Federal Oil Conservation Commission was recommended in a National Resources Planning Board report filed with Congress by President Roosevelt.

It would administer "the interests of the United States as a whole in oil and gas, co-operate with the states in protecting the nation against waste and otherwise pursue objectives" of controlling allocations of production and refining and protecting petroleum reserves for national defense.

In the production field, said the report, it was essential for the Federal Government and states together to devise, adopt and enforce methods leading to more stability as well as the less waste and conflict.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	
7¾	3¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	9	5¾	5½	5½	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 10
15⅞	13½	Addressog (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	17	38½	38	38	+ ⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	2	A	A	A	M'r 18
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	16	4½	4½	4½	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	A	⅜	⅜	M'r 19
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 19
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	— ¼
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	5	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	153½	153	153½	— ¼
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 17
14	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13⅞	13½	13½	M'r 20
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	29¼	29	29	— ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 13
1¼	1	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−2⅛
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	48½	48	48½	+ ⅝
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15	15	15	M'r 19
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¾
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	M'r 20
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	8	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	5	1⅛	1	1	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	4	85¾	85½	85⅝	— ⅛
185	177⅛	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	+ ⅞
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	5	26¼	25½	25½	−1½
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	3	60½	60½	60½	— ½
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	+ ½
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109¼	109½	109½	M'r 17
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
6½	4⅜	Am Comm Al	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (⅛g)	9	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3¾	Am European	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	12	15	15	15	+ ¼
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	8	17⅜	17⅛	17½	+ ½
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3	3	3	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	7	36	35½	35½	— ¾
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Am Ice	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	5	4	4	4	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅜	12	Am Locomotive	6	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	4	84½	84	84	−13⅜
13⅜	12	Am M & F (.34g)	5	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	11	18¾	17⅞	18	— ⅜
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	14	42	41¾	42	
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	14	35⅝	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	15	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am RoilM(.35g)	7	14	13¾	13¾	
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (⅛g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 17
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	5	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	142	142	142	
54	48	Am Snuff (3a)	3	48	48	48	
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	9	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	8	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	−1⅜
91	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	91	89	91	M'r 20
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	14	161¾	161	161¼	— ⅜
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	68	67⅞	67⅞	— ½
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	68⅞	68½	68½	— ⅜
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¾	148¾	148¾	M'r 19
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 20
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
83⅜	61¼	Am Woolen	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	5	57⅛	56½	56½	— ½
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (⅛g)	56	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
14¼	12⅜	Anchor H (½g)	1	13	13	13	M'r 19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 17
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 18
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	M'r 20
5½	4½	Armour Ill	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅝
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 17
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	M'r 19
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
24⅞	18	Atch T&SF (5e)	6	24¼	23⅜	23½	— ⅜
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	66½	66	66	
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	15	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
21⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indes	2	20⅜	19	19	−2
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	4	24¼	23½	23½	−1
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 14
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	15	48¼	48¼	48¼	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (⅜g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 10
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
B							
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	16	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5	5	5	— ⅜
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (⅜e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 17
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	15	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ¾
31	27½	Bayuk (1½)	8	31¼	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	−1⅛
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	M'r 11
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	8	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	5	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 20
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28	28	28	— ⅝
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	13	78¼	77¼	77⅝	— ⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	125¼	125	125	
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 20
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	4	8¼	8	8	
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16	16	16	— ⅜
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	12	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	4	30½	30⅜	30½	M'r 18
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	10	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 19
39⅜	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	M'r 18
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	M'r 20
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	10	10⅞	10⅜	10½	— ⅜
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 20
41	37⅛	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	M'r 17
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	25	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	20	23½	22¾	23	+ ¾
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4	4	4	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	M'r 20
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¾
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	M'r 20
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	M'r 18
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	14	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 20
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	M'r 18
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
4⅜	3⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	M'r 17
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	M'r 20
C							
21	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	20¾	20½	20½	
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	1	38	38	38	M'r 19
3¼	2⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 20
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 19
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'r 20
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	9	44⅜	44	44	— ¾
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	9⅛	9	9	
21¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅞
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	7	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 20
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	4	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	M'r 20
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 20
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'r 20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	38⅞	38½	38½	— ¼
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 20
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	8	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	⅞	⅝	⅝	
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	21	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
1½	⅞	Chi Great West	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 20
4½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	20	4⅛	4	4	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 15
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	9	13½	13½	13½	— ⅞
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	M'r 19
A	A	Chi Rock Is & P	1	A	A	A	M'r 15
¼	A	C R I & P 6% pf	1	A	A	A	M'r 20
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (⅛e)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅞
2⅞	1¾	Childs Co	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 19
72½	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	48	65½	63½	63¾	−1⅜
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 20
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
33¾	27¾	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	28½	28	28½	M'r 19
34½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	25	33⅜	32⅞	33	— ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	7	31	30½	30½	— ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¼g)	6	100½	100½	100½	M'r 19
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	M'r 18
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅜a)	9	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
102½	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	6	102½	102⅛	102⅛	M'r 17
30¼	24¼	Collins & A 2¼g	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	
20	15	Col Fuel&I ⅛g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19	19	19	
21	18⅛	Colum Br B .45g	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	24	4⅛	4	4	
82¼	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	7	80	79¼	80	+2⅜
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 13
80½	74⅞	Col Carb (1g)	2	74¾	74½	74½	— ⅝
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	3	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
104	100¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'r 18
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r 18
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
⅜	⅜	Com'th & South	157	⅜	½	½	— ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	17	60¼	60	60¼	— ¼
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	25	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 14
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	43	28⅝	27⅜	28	+ ⅜
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ½
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	•2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	32	21½	21	21	— ⅛
107⅜	104⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	105⅜	105⅛	105¼	— ⅛
⅛	½	Con Film Ind	2	A	A	A	M'r 20
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
3½	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 20
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	47	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 12
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3½	3½	M'r 18
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 20
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	M'r 15
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	9	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	9	⅞	¾	¾	
90¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87½	87½	87½	M'r 18
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	4	36½	36⅜	36½	
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	38¼	38¼	38¼	
4½	2⅞	Cont Motors	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	12	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
23½	18	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	3	15	15	15	
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'r 20
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	46¼	46⅛	46¼	— ¼
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (⅛e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 20
19¼	15	Crane Co (.80e)	32	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	7	24	23¼	23¼	−1⅜
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
15⅜	12⅜	Crown Zel (½g)	9	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	6	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	−1⅛
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	5	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¼
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	11	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16½	13	Cudahy Pack	11	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
25	21¼

Commerce and Finance

Morgenthau Announces Huge National Defense Financing Plans

Business and Industry

Drop All But OneMajorUnit, C. & S. Is Told

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced a tentative finding that the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, formerly headed by Wendell Willkie, must give up all but one of its major units under the Holding Company Act.

The company controls a $1,000,000,000 system comprising 10 operating utility company subsidiaries in 10 States—Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. In addition the system includes 22 nonutility and holding company subsidiaries.

Willkie Resigns

Mr. Willkie resigned as President of Commonwealth & Southern shortly after winning the Republican nomination for President last June. He also resigned as Chairman of Consumers Power Company, the most profitable unit in the system.

Acting on a 350-page outline of the system and recommendations for its integration made by SEC experts, the commission discussed three alternatives for the company and ordered it to reply at a hearing April 3. Under these alternatives the company could choose either Consumers Power Company, Georgia Power Company or Alabama Power Company as its "single integrated system."

The report also recommended that the SEC begin a corporate simplification proceeding because of indicated "unsound corporate structure" and "inequitable distribution of voting power."

In any event, the commission said, C. & S. will not be able to retain its nonutility interests which include eight transportation companies, an ice company, three land companies, a water company, a mutual service company and some miscellaneous units.

Report Explained

The report said that C. & S. had dividend arrearages on its preferred stock of nearly $27,000,000 and that "the underlying property accounts of its subsidiary companies contain very substantial sums representing write-ups or other inflationary items."

Considering those factors, the staff said, it reached a conclusion that "there appears to be little if any value for the common stock," but that "nevertheless, almost all of the voting rights are now vested in the common stockholders."

The staff asserted that there appeared to be "no economic justification" for more than one class of stock for C. & S. and that if it continued in its present form it must reduce its corporate structure to a single class of common stock.

U. S. Gold Imports In February Drop To $108,615,043

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports slumped to $108,615,043 in February, about half the January figure.

Officials said gold shipments have been slackening due both to transportation difficulties and the fact that huge shipments in the past few years had already brought to the United States most of the world's monetary gold.

Major shipments were $81,534,000 from Canada, $11,236,000 from Russia, $6,738,000 from Australia, $2,772,000 from the Philippine Islands and $2,346,000 from various South American countries.

Some of the imported gold went into foreign earmark deposits in Federal Reserve banks, and the total of all foreign gold deposits here increased $46,153,132 to a total of $1,906,638,643.

Silver imports also declined somewhat to $3,291,575, compared with $4,575,517 in January. Shipments included $1,821,000 from Mexico, $460,000 from Canada, $418,000 from Peru, and $264,000 from Japan.

Gold exports were $5,604 and silver exports $816,803.

Cotton Ginnings Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton ginned from the 1940 crop totaled 12,553,968 equivalent 500-pound bales compared with 11,815,759 bales in the 1939 crop and 11,944,340 bales in the 1938 crop.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 208

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, March 18, 1941

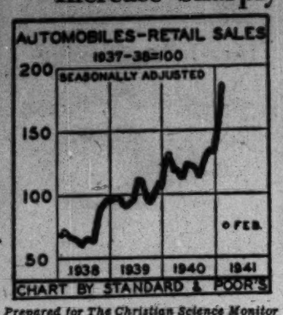
UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28, 1941.

GEORGE MIXTER,
March 19, 1941. Treasurer.

BANK WHERE BANKING IS PLEASANT
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Retail Auto Sales Increase Sharply



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automobile sales, adjusted for seasonal variation, rose to 184.8 per cent of the 1937-38 average in February. If this rate were maintained, the United States market alone would absorb 6,000,000 cars and trucks this year. While such a figure is unlikely, the indications are that if the cars can be produced they will be sold.

Stocks of All Oils Decline 4,823,000 Barrels in January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 4,823,000 barrel decrease during January in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 559,131,000 barrels, or 137 days requirement, on January 31 compared with 563,954,000 barrels or 137 days on December 31, 1940.

January stocks were 38,685,000 barrels more than for the same month last year. Total demand for all oils dropped from 127,267,000 barrels in December to 126,752,000 barrels in January, of which 7,218,000 barrels were for export.

The bureau reported the January total new supply of all oils at 121,929,000 barrels compared with a new supply of 124,397,000 barrels during December. Domestic production rose from 115,768,000 barrels in December to 115,844,000 barrels in January, and was 1,839,000 barrels less than during the previous January.

January stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 263,251,000 barrels compared with 264,079,000 in December and 239,794,000 last January.

The bureau reported January motor fuel stocks at 88,800,000 barrels compared with 83,647,000 in December and 89,339,000 in January, 1940. Domestic production totaled 52,542,000 barrels, demand 45,344,000 and exports 2,045,000.

Senate Group for Housing Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation aimed at speending construction of $100,000,000 of defense housing by private capital through Government insurance of mortgages won quick approval of the Senate Banking Committee.

The committee recommended Senate passage of a bill already approved by the House which would create a special $100,000,000 mortgage insurance fund under the Federal Housing Administration. It made three minor changes which will require House concurrence.

Mortgages ranging from $4,000 for a single family unit to $10,500 for a four-family residence could be insured under the new proposal on a 90 per cent basis. The houses could be rented or sold without a down payment. Previously, FHA insurance on a 10 per cent down basis has been limited to low-cost owner-occupied homes.

Housing authorities said this program would not interfere with $300,000,000 of defense housing already authorized by Congress under the Lanham Act. They said this $300,000,000 would be used for temporary structures, such as at isolated powder plants or Army and Navy centers.

In approving the bill, the Senate committee ignored a heated protest from the American Federation of Labor by Harry C. Bates, President of the International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters, who said that the bill provided no protection for the worker who buys or rents the homes. He asked inclusion of a "prevailing wage" amendment.

Tacoma, Wash., Plans Power Expansion

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—Preferring to remain independent of the Bonneville Administration and other northwest Federal power systems, Tacoma plans an $11,000,000 expansion of its municipal electric facilities, utilities commissioner R. D. O'Neil disclosed.

Mr. O'Neil told the City Council the expansion was necessary to keep pace with soaring industrial demands.

"We can manufacture our own power cheaper than we can buy it from Bonneville," Mr. O'Neil said. "If we must compete with Federal power we can't pay the Government's price for it."

Closing of English Cotton Marts Likely

LONDON (AP)—Closing of the Liverpool and Manchester cotton exchanges with consequent enforced idleness for hundreds of brokers, was foreshadowed by ratification of a group plan for handling raw cotton.

Members of the exchanges agreed to abide by a government recommendation that the two groups elect a representative company to buy and distribute all of Great Britain's supply.

The Liverpool futures market, it was intimated, may be closed by the end of the month.

Fisher Plant to Be Used For Making Plane Parts

DETROIT (AP)—Plans for converting the facilities of the Fisher Body plant at Memphis, Tenn., to the manufacture of airplane parts and sub-assemblies, have been announced by E. F. Fisher, General Manager of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation.

Mr. Fisher said the present floor area of 250,000 square feet would be increased, when required, up to a total of 750,000 square feet.

The parts to be manufactured are for use in connection with the recently announced General Motors-North American Aviation, Inc., program for production of twin-engine medium bombers. Final assembly operations will be in a North American plant in Kansas City, Kan.

U. S. to Offer Citizens Arms Issues From 10c to $10,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Have you $10,000 to invest in the defense of your country—with security and interest?

Have you 10 cents to invest in the defense of your country—with security and interest?

The Treasury will launch the most prodigious fund-raising campaign since the World War on May 1. It will seek to obtain $15,000,000,000 during the next 15 months to defray the mounting costs of preparedness. It is asking 130,000,000 Americans to place, each one, at least part of their savings, however modest, into defense stamps and defense bonds.

Yield 2.9 Per Cent

This is not a gift; this is not a tax. This is an investment with repayment in 10 years at 2.9 per cent—open to every boy and girl, worker and housewife, banker and barber in the United States.

Where you buy postage stamps, you can after May 1 buy defense savings stamps and they can be accumulated until they purchase a $25 defense savings bond.

The Post Office Department has approved a new series of stamps of special design priced at 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $5. Buyers are to receive attractive pocket albums in which to mount them. An album containing 75 of the 25-cent stamps will have a cash value of $18.75 and may be exchanged for a defense savings bond which in ten years will be worth $25. There will be similar albums for mounting the 50-cent, $1 and $5 stamps, exchangeable for $50, $100 and $500 bonds.

"Every man, woman and child in America will be given full details of this national defense savings plan and easy ways to take part in it," Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury said.

From the new defense bonds and savings stamps the Treasury officials expect to raise from $3,000,000,000 to $4,500,000,000 needed to finance the vast defense and British aid program. The remainder will be obtained by regular subscription sales of the usual Treasury securities.

"In meeting the cost of this tremendous effort," said the Treasury Secretary, "the Government must do more than find billions of dollars. It must find these dollars in a way that will best safeguard the nation against the evils of inflation and will give all American citizens a sense of taking a direct part in the defense of the country."

The Government has two important objectives in seeking to spread defense financing as widely as possible.

It wishes to give all citizens a sense of taking a direct part in the defense of the country.

It wishes to place an additional safeguard against price inflation. This will be accomplished if a fair part of individual earnings thus go into savings rather than in consumer-goods purchasing which would have the effect of bidding up prices.

There are in all three types of new defense bonds which will be taxable by the Federal Government and which will go on sale in 16,000 postoffices on May 1. They are:

Defense savings bonds, maturing in 10 years, sold for 75 per cent of maturity value and redeemable at maturity for a price equivalent to an interest return of 2.9 per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually. No one may buy more than $5,000 worth in one year. The denominations are $25, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. These are intended for the "small investor." Only individuals can buy them.

"Series F" savings bonds, for larger investors, sold for 74 per cent of maturity value, maturing in 12 years. Not only individuals, but also trustees, associations, pension funds and corporations may buy these up to $50,000 worth a year. The interest yield, if they are held to maturity, approximates 2.53 per cent a year. The denominations are $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

"Series G" savings bonds, sold at par, and paying interest of 2½ per cent every half year, in contrast to the other bonds that are sold with the interest discounted in advance. Investors other than individuals may also buy these bonds, up to a total of $50,000 a year. The denominations are the same as the series F.

No Sum Too Small

The sale of postal savings stamps is to enable all who could not afford to buy a $25 bond for a lump payment of $18.75 to save up for a defense bond.

Postoffices will distribute stamps, priced at 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1, and $5. These are similar to the present postal savings stamp, with the exception of the new $5 stamp. Youngsters and others can buy these stamps, paste them in a booklet also distributed by the Government, and turn in the book when it is completely filled for a $25 bond. It takes $18.75 in stamps to buy the bond, which is worth $25 after 10 years.

The same stamp saving system has been arranged for purchase of $50 and $100 bonds.

While there is no intention to resort to high-pressure sales methods, a nationwide campaign as all-inclusive as the World War Liberty Loan drives is in preparation.

For this purpose a new division of the Treasury Department, called the Defense Savings Staff, has been created under the supervision of Harold N. Graves, assistant to the secretary. It includes Eugene W. Sloan, administrative director; Gale F. Johnston, field director, and Harford Powel, director of information.

Clearings Break 3-Year Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended March 19 expanded to the largest since late December, 1938, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The increase, said the agency, mirrored heavy income tax payments, increased activity in commodity trade, and the rapid pace of industry and business.

Clearings at cities outside of New York hit a 10-year peak.

The latest total of 23 leading cities was $7,187,560,000, or 21.9 per cent more than $5,896,065,000 in the comparable 1940 week and $1,722,779,000 above the preceding week.

Postal Telegraph Shows Further Loss in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The first annual report of Postal Telegraph, Inc., showed a 1940 net loss of $2,791,490 against a net loss of 1,298,020 in 1939.

Starting business on Jan. 31, 1940, after reorganization of the old Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp., the company had a net loss of $2,564,000 for the 11 months ended Dec. 31, 1940.

Edwin F. Chinlund, President, said the company has arranged through a Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan to install a new type of telegraph equipment which "is expected to result not only in a very substantial saving in operating expenses but in materially greater speed and accuracy of service to the public."

Regarding the 1941 outlook he said:

"Telegraph revenues for the past several months are showing encouraging improvement but it is not now anticipated that the effect of the increased revenue and decreased operating costs will be sufficient to show any net income for 1941."

Engineering Awards 71 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards slowed their breakneck pace this week but exceeded the corresponding period a year ago for the 29th consecutive week, Engineering News-Record reported.

Awards totaled $89,558,000, a drop of 32 per cent from the previous week, but 71 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

Contracts for private construction were 20 per cent less than the week before and public awards were down 35 per cent. Compared with a year ago, however, private contracts gained 5 per cent and public work was 101 per cent greater.

Comparisons follow (000 omitted):

	Latest Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Private	$16,618	$ 20,683	$15,868
State & Municipal	23,639	27,620	25,570
Federal	49,301	84,323	10,755
Total	89,558	132,626	52,302

Allis-Chalmers Net Shows Gain in 1940

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, strikebound since Jan. 22 with a resultant tie-up of $45,000,000 in national defense orders, reported net income of $5,051,444 in 1940.

This was equal to $2.84 a share of common stock, compared with profits of $3,719,546, or $2.09 a share, in 1939.

Unfilled orders as of Dec. 31, 1940, amounted to $59,755,289.

The strike revolves around demands of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union for a union shop, wage increases and seniority adjustments.

Increase in Sugar Quotas Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wickard increased the sugar consumption estimate for this calendar year by 235,072 tons and announced a corresponding increase in production quotas.

The new estimate is 6,851,889. The quota increase will be distributed among all producing areas.

American Safety Razor Co.

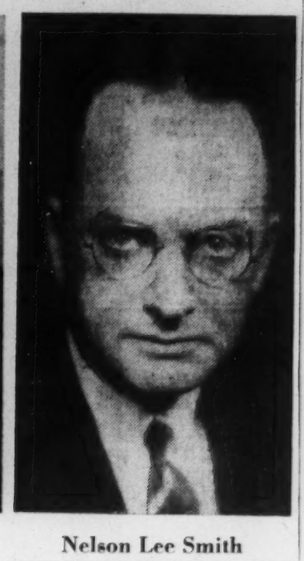
NEW YORK (AP) — American Safety Razor Co. reported 1940 net profit of $383,443, equal to 73 cents a share on its common stock, against $806,238, or $1.54 a share, in 1939.

Roosevelt Picks Transportation Board

© Harris & Ewing

Wayne Coy

Charles West



Nelson Lee Smith

Three-Man Board to Study Adequacy Of Existing Transportation System

WASHINGTON (AP)—A three-man board headed by Wayne Coy, 37, of Delphi, Ind., was nominated by President Roosevelt to study and report on the adequacy of existing rail, water, and truck systems to carry the nation's ever-expanding commerce.

Mr. Coy, a Democrat and assistant to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, was named along with Charles West, 46, of Granville, Ohio, and Nelson Lee Smith, 42, of Hopkinton, N. H.

Mr. West is a former democratic House member and served a brief period as Undersecretary of the Interior while doing liaison work at the Capitol for the President.

Mr. Smith, an economist and native of Baltimore, is now Chairman of the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire. A Republican, he has been Vice-President of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners since 1937.

The nominations must be approved by the Senate before the board can begin to function. The law under which it was appointed, the 1940 Transportation Act, requires that it make a preliminary report by May 1,

Its authority expires in September, 1943, but the President has the right to extend it another two years.

The law instructs the board to investigate the "fitness or unfitness" of the three transportation groups to meet the requirements of present-day traffic, including the fastgrowing movement of defense supplies.

It also will look into federal subsidies, direct and indirect, received by each transportation group, and ascertain whether any discrimination is involved in federal and state taxes.

Farm Production Areas Extended In New Wage-Hour Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration has extended its definition of an area of production to include off-the-farm processing of all agricultural and horticultural commodities. The extension becomes effective April 1.

Employees within an area of production are exempt from the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the Wage Hour Act.

The extension, officials said, applies to such source of employment as cotton warehouses, grain elevators, and milk stations. A similar definition was issued several months ago for employers and employees of the fruit and vegetable industry.

The regulation specifies that processing and packing plants which draw their raw materials from the general vicinity of their operations and employ 10 or less workers are to be considered within the exempted area of production.

The previous rule said that processing and packing plants were within the area of production if they drew their raw materials from sources within a radius of 10 miles, were located in a rural area or a town of not less than 2,500 population, and employed not more than seven persons.

Miami Planning $7,663,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The City of Miami, Fla., is expected to offer publicly on Monday $7,663,000 water revenue bonds, a large part of the proceeds to be used to acquire facilities of the Miami Water Co. and to pay for recent improvements to the city's system.

Upon completion of the present program, the city will have a single, integrated municipal water works for supplying its own area as well as other communities in the greater Miami area.

Japan Reports Rayon Yarn Import Pact With Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican rayon control agency is negotiating for purchase of about 6,500,000 pounds of rayon from Japan, but informed quarters said that the deal is still in the discussion stage.

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese dispatches from Mexico City said an agreement had been signed for Mexican importation of Japanese rayon yarn.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said Japanese rayon traders believed the agreement was a definite indication of increased dependency of the world market upon Japan for rayon.

(A Domei broadcast received in New York said a "Japanese monopoly" of the Mexican rayon market, formerly dependent upon the United States, Italy and Japan, appeared probable.

(The broadcast said the agreement set prices of $60, $62 and $82 per hundred pounds for rayon yarns of 150, 120 and 100 points shipped to Mexico in January, February and March, and provided for future transactions to be handled by the Rayon Import and Distribution Company of Mexico and the Japanese Association of Rayon Exporters to Mexico.)

NDC Moves to Bar Unwarranted Rise In Consumer Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Commission announced a three-point pricing policy designed to prevent unwarranted increases in the cost of consumer goods.

Recommendations made by Miss Harriet Elliot, consumer commissioner, were:

That anticipated cost increases which have not yet materialized should not be made the basis for price advances.

That when prices of new goods advance, inventories should be averaged rather than marked up to the new level.

That rigid adherence to the practice of traditional rates of mark-up should be discouraged unless it can be shown that costs have advanced by an equivalent amount.

"Current pricing policies running contrary to these recommendations tend to boost prices more quickly and in greater amount than business costs rise," Miss Elliott said. "The net effect is a pyramiding of unwarranted price increases in consumer goods. The united action of American businessmen is necessary to avert these perils."

Electric Institute May Lose Members Under Holding Act

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute — commonly known as the trade association of the electric utility industry—may lose several prominent members as a result of its decision to register as a service organization under the Public Utility Holding Company Act, it was reliably reported.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, one of the largest operating utility systems in the country, was said to have decided to withdraw from membership as a result of the institute's action. Officials of the company, however, would neither confirm nor deny.

Other large operating systems said to be intending to resign from the institute were the Boston Edison Company and Niagara Hudson Power Corp.

Utility circles said the plans came without surprise since integrated operating units did not come under the jurisdiction of the Holding Company Act. These large units maintain their own service organizations and have kept up their membership in the Edison Electric Institute mainly as a trade association.

The institute was formed in 1933, succeeding the National Electric Light Association. Through its various committees it renders services to members including research and work of a technical nature. The decision to register as a service organization under the Holding Company Act was made under pressure from the SEC.

Power Production 14½ P. C. Above '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production declined in the week ended March 15 after expanding three weeks in a row, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The latest total of 2,817,893,000 kilowatt hours was .6 of one per cent less than 2,835,321,000 in the previous week, but was 14.5 per cent ahead of 2,460,317,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 16.5, Middle Atlantic 12.1, Central Industrial 18.5, West Central 8.8, Southern States 17.4, Rocky Mountain 10.5, Pacific Coast 8.7.

Curtiss-Wright Earnings Rise About 200 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corp., one of the world's leading aviation manufacturers, reported consolidated net profit for 1940 of $15,932,251, a gain of nearly 200 per cent over the net $5,322,455 of 1939.

After provision for dividends of $2 a share on "Class A" capital stock, the profit was equal to $1.83 a common share compared with 39 cents a share in the previous year.

Guy W. Vaughan, President, told stockholders: "The period has been the most spectacular in the history of Curtiss-Wright and we believe the expansion accomplished has been greater than that of any other company in the industry.

"All plans for expansion have been made with the idea in mind that plants wholly owned by Curtiss-Wright, after the cessation of hostilities and the completion of our national defense program, can be operated on an economically sound basis through the maintenance of our program plus the accumulated requirements of domestic air line operators."

In the past year, the company shipped $138,720,000 of products, a gain of 185 per cent over the previous year. The backlog of unfilled orders on December 31 stood at $716,971,000, up 400 per cent in 12 months.

At the first of this year, the company employed 29,337 workers compared with 12,560 at the start of 1940.

"Curtiss-Wright," said Mr. Vaughan, "is playing a major part in the national defense program and has co-operated in every way possible with the various branches of the government in order to accomplish this.

"During October and November, 1940, ground was broken for four new Curtiss-Wright plants at Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, O., and St. Louis, totaling 5,635,000 square feet of floor area.

"All of these plants are being financed by and will remain the property of the United States Government, although operated and controlled by Curtiss-Wright personnel."

Pullman, Inc. 1940 Income Equals $1.93 Share; $1.03 in '39

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman, Incorporated, railroad equipment manufacturer and sleeping car transportation firm, reported 1940 consolidated net income of $7,484,125, equal to $1.93 a share, compared with $4,009,475, or $1.03 a share, in 1939.

Net operating income from sleeping and parlor car business amounted to $2,971,306 compared with $2,630,298 in 1939 while net manufacturing profit totaled $6,517,353 against $418,348 in 1939. The upswing in manufacturing profits was the result of the national defense program and war exports, President David A. Crawford, pointed out. Railroad freight car orders were the heaviest, with the exception of 1937, for any year since 1929 while passenger car orders showed an increase over 1938 and 1939.

Contracts for about $49,000,000 worth of armored tanks, howitzer mounts, shells and shell forgings and fabricated aluminum aircraft parts for the United States and Britain have been taken by the manufacturing subsidiary for the current year.

In arranging your estate, have you planned for:

1. Payment of Estate Taxes?
2. Elimination of Double Taxation?
3. Taking advantage of permitted Exemptions from Federal Taxes on Gifts and Life Insurance?
4. Passing of Real Estate?
5. Avoiding the necessity for forced selling of Stock in a Close Corporation?
6. Providing for proper liquidation of your interest in your business?
7. Purchase of Annuities if desirable for special purposes?
8. Allowing your Trustee to exercise discretion, in the unforeseen future, as to Investments?
9. Allowing your Trustee to pay parts of Principal for emergencies, comfort, support or education of your heirs?

In proper Estate Planning all these points—and many others—should be considered, and should be applied where necessary to meet the particular requirements of your estate.

A talk with our officers will demonstrate to you how Estate Planning may help in the efficient administration of your property both now and in the future.

The
New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH : 99 NEWBURY STREET

Member Federal Reserve System

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s '45-'43	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 2¾s '53-'49	106.14	106.14	106.14
10 2¾s '54-'51	108.22	108.22	108.22
4 3s '48-'51	111.27	111.27	111.27
10 2s '54-'52	102.13	102.13	102.13
3 2¼s '60-'55	109.30	109.27	109.30
33 3¼s '85-'60	109.24	109.18	109.18

New York City Bonds

82 3s '80	102¼	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	49	49	49
14 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95	95	95
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	83½	83½	83½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 ct	61¾	61¾	61¾
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Allis Chal cv 4s '32 ctd	105½	105½	105½
12 Am. & For P5s2030	56¼	56	56¼
4 AnIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Am Int 5½s '49	102	102	102
3 Am T & T 3½s '42	103	102¾	103
3 Am T & T 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Am T & T 3½s '61	108¼	108	108¼
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	110½	110½	110½
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	23¾	23¾	23¾
9 Ang Del 4s 65	106	105¾	105½
11 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109¼
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¾	91¼	91¼
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¾	104¼	104¼
3 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101	101	101
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	77	77
1 A C Line cllt 4s 52	72	72	72
8 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
8 A C Line 4½s 65	84¼	84¼	84¼
7 A C Line 5s 45	88½	88¼	88¼
2 Atl Gua WI 5s 59	45	44½	44½
24 B&O 95 st A	30¼	29¾	30
19 B&O 95 ct C	44¾	44¾	44¾
19 B&O 2000 st D	44¾	44¾	44¾
12 B&O 96 st F	44¾	44¾	44¾
122 B&O cv 60 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
11 B&O 4s '48	67¾	67¼	67¼
2 B&O PLE&WV4s51st	57	57	57
13 B&O S W 50 st	46	45¾	46
3 Bang&Aroo en 4s 51	48	48	48
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49	48¾	49
3 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	87½	87	87
8 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Beth Stl 2½s 82	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Beth Stl 3s 65	105	105	105
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100½	100½	100½
7 Bost&Me 4½s 70	70¾	70¾	70¾
44 Boston&Me 4s 60	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93	93	93
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 Buf R&P 57 st	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Bur C R&No 5s 34	6	6	6
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	73	73	73
1 Can Nat 5s 69 July	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
10 Can Nor 6½s 46	107½	107	107
1 Can Pac 5s 44	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	59	59	59
11 Contintal Oil 2¾s 48	101	101	101
3 Crane Co 2¾s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96¾	96½	96¾
6 Cuba R R 5s 52	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Cuba R R 5s 52 rct	18	18	18
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48¾	48¼	48¼
21 D & R G 4s 36	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 D & R G W 5s 55	13¾	13¾	13¾
18 D & G West 5s 78	11	10¾	10¾
26 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102½	102½	102½
8 E Ten V & G cn 5s 56	97	97	97
26 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	99¾	99½	99½
2 Elgin Jol & E 3¼s 70	105	105	105
78 Erie rfg 5s 67	20¾	20¾	20¾
78 Erie rfg 5s 67	20¾	20¾	20¾
38 Erie rfg 5s 75	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	87	87	87
50 Erie gen lien 4s 96	48¾	48¼	48½
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	42¾	42¾	42¾
6 Erie cv 4s 53 B	42¼	42	42¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Erie cv 4s D 53	42	42	42
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	89	89	89
5 Erie Genes 6s 57	108	107½	108
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
1 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	83½	83½	83½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	20	20	20
1 Gt Nor 4s 73	100	100	100
17 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	93¾	92¼	92¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Gt Nor 4s'48 G	102½	102½	102½
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	98	98	98
3 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	84¾	84	84
1 Gulf M&N 5s'50	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	89	89	89
24 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75	66	65	66
6 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	43	42¾	42¾
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Housatonic 5s'37	63½	63½	63½
20 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29	28½	29
1 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	121¾	121¾	121¾
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48	48	48
6 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	17¾	12¾	12¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81	101¾	101¼	101¼
6 Ill Cen 4s'32	44½	44	44
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	43¾	43¼	43½
44 Ill Cen 4½s'66	42	41¾	41¾
16 Ill Cen 5s'55	51	51	51
31 Ill Cen Stl 3½s'51 reg	44	44	44
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	44½	44	44½
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	40¾	40¾	40¾
8 Indiana Harbor 4s'57	98	98	98
1 Int Cit Nor 5s'56 C	13½	13½	13½
18 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	45¾	45½	45½
11 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	82	81¾	82
3 Int Paper 6s'55	103¾	103¾	103¾
81 Int T&T 4½s'52	42	40¾	41¾
46 Int T&T 5s'55	44¾	42¾	44
4 James P&Clea 4s'50	53¾	53½	53½
29 KCPtS & Mem 4s 36	42½	41¾	42
7 KCPtS & M 4s 36 ct	42	41½	41½
6 K C South 5s 50	71	71	71
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
3 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	107	107	107
6 Koppers Co 4s 51	104	104	104
6 Kresge Found 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60	59¾	60
1 L E & West 2d 5s 41	98¾	98¼	98¾
15 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	29½	29½	29½
9 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	68	65¾	66
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43st	90	90	90
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	41	41	41
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	45	45	45
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28¾	82¼	28¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25¼	25¼	25¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23¾	23½	23½
2 Lex & East 3s 65	118	118	118
2 Lion Coal 4½s 52	96½	96½	96½
1 Loews 3½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
11 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	105¾	105½	105½
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	95	95	95
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Louis & N 3½s 50A	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Maine Cen 4s'45	79¼	79¼	79¼
7 Maine Cen 4½s'60	50	50	50
5 Manati Sug 4s'57	36¾	36¼	36¾
1 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	109	108¾	109
1 Mich Cen 4½s'79	67	67	67
1 Mich Gen 4s'62	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Midland AANJ 5s'40	41¾	41½	41¾
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	35½	35½	35½
20 M & S L cn 5s'34 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	3¼	3¼	3¼
22 MSP&SSMarie 5s 10	12¼	12¼	12¼
39 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	11½	11¾	11¾
66 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	11½	11¼	11½
1 Mo-Ill 5s'59	80½	80½	80½
34 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	24¼	23¾	23¾
23 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	8¼	8	8¼
21 M-K-Tex 4s'62	21	20¾	20¾
33 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	33	32½	32¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1	1	1
21 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	23½	23¾	23¾
5 Mo Pac 5s'65 A ct	23	23	23
81 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	23¾	23¼	23½
27 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	24¾	24	24
27 Mo Pac 4s'80 H	24¼	24	24¼
13 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	23¾	23¾	23¾
38 Mo Pac gen 4'75	2	1¾	2
3 MonWPw Pb Svc 6s'65	112½	112½	112½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
24 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	103	102¾	103
2 Nat Distill 3¼s'49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Natl Steel 3s'65	104½	104½	104½
2 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	105	105	105
27 NEng RR 4s 45	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108¾	108¼	108¼
1 N Y Pu Sv 5s 52A	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43	42½	43
6 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	40½	40¼	40½
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	39½	39½	39½
9 No Tex&M 4½s 56	40	39½	40
1 NP Putman 3s 93	50	50	50
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66	65¾	65¾
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¾	59¼	59¼
50 NYC cv 3¼s 52	64	64	64
2 NYC&HR 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86¾	86¾	86¾
12 NYCh&StL 6s 41	96¾	96¾	96¾
18 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	72½	72	72½
48 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	82	81	81
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	67	66	67
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	51	50½	50½
26 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26¾	25¾	26½
24 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	43¼	42	43¼
26 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26	25½	25¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	24¼	24	24¼
20 NYNH&H 4s 56	24½	23¾	24¼
12 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24	23½	24
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	23¾	23¾	23¾
12 NY O &W rfg 4s 92	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 NY O &W gen 4s 55	17¾	17¾	17¾
105 Cuba 4½s 77	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Dom 5½s 42	52	52	52
3 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	52½	52½	52½
1 GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	16	16	16
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	8¾	8	8¾
5 G Cn El P Jap 7s 44	65	65	65
3 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	12	11¾	12
6 Haiti 6s 52	41	40	40
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	20	20	20
5 Italy 7s '1951	31	31	31
1 Krueger&T 5s '59 ct	4	4	4
3 Norway 4½s '65 wd	36¾	36¼	36¾
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	41	40½	41
2 Panama 5½s '53	102	102	102
4 Panama 5s 63A st asd	75	75	75
1 Pan 5s 63A st asd ct	75	75	75
3 Pernambuco 7s '47	7	7	7
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Poland 8s '50	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Poland 4½s '68 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 Queensld 7s '41	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7½	7½	7½
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	10	10	10
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	8½	8½	8½

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s 45 B	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Antwerp 5s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Argentine 4½s 71	67½	67½	67½
1 Australia 5s 55	59½	59½	59½
7 Australia 4½s 56	50¾	50¾	50¾
4 Belgium 7s 55	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Belgium 6s 55	82	82	82
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16½	16½	16½
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	16½	16½
3 Buen A 4½s 57	46	45¾	45¾
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 Buen A 4¾s 75	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Bulgaria 7s 67	6¼	6¼	6¼
28 Canada 5s 52	100	100	100
1 Canada 4s 60	92½	92½	92½
2 Canada 3¼s 61	85¾	85¼	85¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	11	11	11
1 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9 Chile 7s 42 asd	10½	10½	10½
6 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Cuba 5s '1914) 49 A	103	103	103
1 Cuba 4½s 77	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 Dom 5½s 42	52	52	52
3 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	52½	52½	52½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'42asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9 South Ry gen 6s '56	80¼	80¼	80¼
13 South Ry cn 5s '94	93	92¾	92¾
72 South Ry gen 4s '56	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '68	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
38 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	104¼	104	104
10 Tex Corp 3s '65	105¼	105	105
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	71¾	71¾	71¾
15 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	70¾	70½	70½
4 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	100	100	100
8 Third Ave aj 5s '60	20¼	20	20¼
5 Third Ave 4s '60	59	59	59
9 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103	103	103
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
49 Un Pac 3½s '80	104¼	103½	103½
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Un Pac 3½s '70	97½	97½	97½
8 Utah Drug 5s '53	84¾	84	84¾
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	95	95	95
6 U S Steel 1.90s 47	101	101	101
1 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Va E C & C 5s 49	58½	58½	58½
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¼	107	107
12 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	11⅞	12	12
15 Wabash 1st 5s 39	55½	55½	55½
11 Wabash 2d 5s 39	17	11½	11½
17 Wabash 4½s 80 D	11¾	11½	11½
2 Wabash 5s 75 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
12 Wabash 4½s 78C	11½	11½	11½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Warner Bros 6s'48	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 41	56	56	56
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	111	111	111
8 Westn Md 5½s 77A	104¾	104	104
28 Westn Md 4s 52	94¾	94	94¼
30 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	24¾	24¼	24¼
21 Westn Pac 4s 48 asd	23	22½	22½
9 Westn Un 5s 51	82½	82¼	82¼
5 Westn Un 5s 60	80¾	80¼	80¼
1 Westn Un 4½s 50	78	78	78
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	107	107	107
7 Wilson & Co cv 3¼s 47	104	104	104
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
9 Young S & T cv 4s 48	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
5 Young S & T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s 45 B	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Antwerp 5s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Argentine 4½s 71	67½	67½	67½
1 Australia 5s 55	59½	59½	59½
7 Australia 4½s 56	50¾	50¾	50¾
4 Belgium 7s 55	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Belgium 6s 55	82	82	82
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16½	16½	16½
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	16½	16½
3 Buen A 4½s 57	46	45¾	45¾
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 Buen A 4¾s 75	48¾	48¾	48¾
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28 Canada 5s 52	100	100	100
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2 Canada 3¼s 61	85¾	85¼	85¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	11	11	11
1 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9 Chile 7s 42 asd	10½	10½	10½
6 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10½	10½	10½
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1 GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	16	16	16
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	8¾	8	8¾
5 G Cn El P Jap 7s 44	65	65	65
3 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	12	11¾	12
6 Haiti 6s 52	41	40	40
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5 Italy 7s '1951	31	31	31
1 Krueger&T 5s '59 ct	4	4	4
3 Norway 4½s '65 wd	36¾	36¼	36¾
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	41	40½	41
2 Panama 5½s '53	102	102	102
4 Panama 5s 63A st asd	75	75	75
1 Pan 5s 63A st asd ct	75	75	75
3 Pernambuco 7s '47	7	7	7
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Poland 8s '50	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Poland 4½s '68 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 Queensld 7s '41	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7½	7½	7½
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	10	10	10
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	8½	8½	8½

More Advanced Methods Urged For N. Y. S. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—With the New York Stock Exchange facing a serious emergency affecting public welfare, progressive management policies must be adopted by the exchange in order to take up its true function as the nation's public market place, Theodore S. Watson, banker-economist, and president of the Manhattan Railway, declared in an address before the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College.

The lack of such positive action by the financial community has resulted in "rubber hose" regulation by the Government, Mr. Watson stated.

"The rubber hose," he declared, "has been applied heavily on the New York Stock Exchange. With the proper management a mopping up job can be done so that the exchange can be useful in serving the interest of the public. . . . But so long as it is not managed by independent men who think in terms of the public interest, then just so long may it expect to receive the 'rubber hose' of regulation."

Outlining methods of procedure for the Stock Exchange to streamline itself toward building democracy in finance, he recommended: (1) Segregation of underwriting from brokerage business, (2) greater public participation in the affairs of the Exchange, (3) independent leadership to merchandize effectively the services of the New York Stock Exchange.

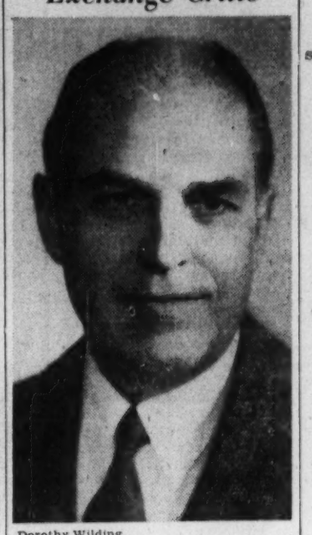
He urged that fortnightly summaries of "insider" security transactions containing the prices at which securities were bought or sold, be required by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Pointing out that the SEC rules now provide for filing of "insider" transactions within 10 days after the close of each calendar month, Mr. Watson stated there frequently elapses approximately 60 days before the information is available to the public. Moreover, failure to report prices of "insider" security transactions also creates a hazard in public confidence, he said.

"Such reports are not open to public inspection either at the Exchange or by the SEC until a printed summary is released, which is frequently two months after the trades have occurred. I realize that the preparation of such a summary is painstaking and laborious, but in order to achieve the maximum value to the investing public the reports should be immediately available. Late reports and careless reading by the public of newspaper dispatches gives erroneous impressions. Furthermore, to achieve maximum value, the reports should contain that which they do not now do, namely, the prices at which the securities were bought or sold."

Other recommendations made by Mr. Watson included the establishment of associate memberships which "would serve to bring closer relations with the public and make SEC's job easier," and promulgation of exempting rules, permitting officers and directors to trade.

Exchange Critic



Dorothy Wilding

Theodore S. Watson

Banker-economist and President of the Manhattan Railway.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 21

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe†		
Cables†	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2333	.2333	*
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2384	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Hong Kong—dol	.2462	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0350	.0355	*
Straits Settmts—dol	.4751	.4762	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8487	.8487	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. ††1929 average. ‡‡Not quoted. xNominal.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	9	9	9
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8	8	8
1 Rome 6½s 52	21	21	21
1 Roum Inst 7s 59 Feb	5	5	5
2 Sante Fe (Prov)4s 64	56¼	56	56¼
2 Sao Paulo-St 7s 40	50½	50½	50½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	18	18	18
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	7	7	7
1 SilesiaProv4½s58asd	4½	4½	4½
2 Tokyo City 5s 52	19½	19½	19½
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	45	44¾	44¾
1 Trug aj 3¾s44¼s79	43¾	42¼	43¼
1 Yokohama 6s 61	50	50	50

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 4,955,000. Previous day 8,502,650. Week ago 7,387,700. Year ago closed. Two years ago 5,214,700. Jan. 1to date 486,057,325. Year ago 362,555,550. Two years ago 428,488,650.

Gen'l Time Instruments Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Time Instruments Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the year ended Dec. 28 net profit of $1,384,774 after setting aside $230,849 for the Federal excess profits tax, equal to $3.46 a share on the common stock, against $1,001,785, or $2.31 a share, in 1939.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	Acme Wire (.30g)	19¼	19	19¼
200	Aero Sup B (.55e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Air Investors	1¼	1¼	1¼
120	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	110	110	110
50	Allied Prod (1)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100	Alum Co Am (1g)	138	136¼	136¼
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115½	115½	115½
100	Am Cit P&L B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	33	32½	33
100	Am Exp Lines (¼g)	18	18	18
300	Am Fork&Hoe (¼g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
900	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	27⅝	27¼	27¼
50	Am Gas&El pf (4⅝)	110¾	110¾	110¾
100	Am Gen	2½	2½	2½
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	28½	28

Lindbergh Asks United Front Against U. S. Entering War

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday, writing in Collier's magazine asked Americans who oppose United States intervention in the European war to organize and attend mass meetings through the Nation and to make known their position in repeated letters to their legislators and local newspapers.

The magazine states it does not agree with the Lindbergh position, but in its opinion the Lindbergh article is the most powerful statement of the isolationist viewpoint yet to appear and deserves to be heard.

Colonel Lindbergh concludes that "for us to enter the conflict in Europe at this time would result in defeat and humiliation," and asserted that by remaining out of the war the United States "can build a military and commercial position on this continent that is impregnable to attack and which will force other nations to trade with us, if through expediency alone."

"The policy of our Nation is still influenced by the desires of its people," he said. "You can help us by organizing mass meetings against our entry into the war. You can help by attending such mass meetings. You can help by writing to your Congressmen, to your Senator and to your local newspaper, telling them of your views. . . . But if you stand with us against war, you must act now or it will be forever too late."

Britain, France Waited

After recalling that in 1938 he told highly placed British officials of Germany's air power and warned them of the need for developing British aviation, Colonel Lindbergh asserted that both France and England had waited "until it was too late."

"We in America have waited until it is too late," he continued, "and yet we step closer and closer to the war as though hypnotized by its bombing and by its fury.

"Like France and England in 1939, we are unprepared today. We have not as many thoroughly modern fighting planes in our Army and Navy combined as Germany produces in a single week; and our Army is deplorably lacking in such essential items as tanks and anti-tank cannon.

"We have not made the sacrifice necessary for adequate rearmament. We, too, have cultivated the philosophy that it is essential to defend someone else in order to defend ourselves.

"Our politicians and idealists harangue us about defending freedom and democracy, and our way of life."

Blames Foreign Interests

Asserting that political shouts of "we must stop Hitler" and "down with the Nazi regime" were being echoed by some newspapers, Colonel Lindbergh declared, "we in America are being led to war by a group of interventionists and foreign interests, against the will of a majority of our people."

Colonel Lindbergh asserted that interventionists had proceeded slowly because they knew that "it was useless for them to advocate openly a declaration of war."

The policy of interventionists, he said, was "to support every movement that would lead us in the direction of war and to oppose every movement that would not—always under their mask of 'aid short of war.'"

The colonel termed passage of the Lend-Lease Act and revision of the Neutrality Act examples of "interventionist steps" and asserted that "the advocates of intervention are beginning to forget the qualifying phrase 'short of war.' The more daring among them are openly discussing an American expeditionary force for Europe."

Colonel Lindbergh asserted that in "British propaganda" in the United States "lies the danger of our involvement. There is certainly no danger of our fighting on Germany's side, and her propaganda in America has been relatively ineffective."

"Britain's Purpose"

He said that it was Britain's purpose to minimize German success and to "exaggerate all British successes" and recalled that "those of us who saw the growth of the German Air Force were severely assailed because of the reports we made describing it, although these reports now turn out to have been almost unforgivably conservative."

He counselled readers to go back over their newspaper files and to re-read the reports of the campaigns in Finland, Norway, France and the Low Countries and to consider them in the light of subsequent reports and developments.

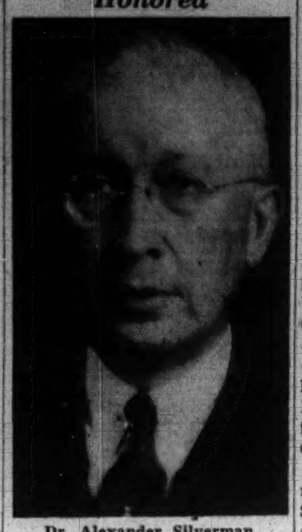
Discussing the possibility of an attack upon the United States by a foreign power, Colonel Lindbergh asserted that one by air was "out of the question." Contending that any attack upon this country would have to be from the sea he concluded that "of all the nations in the world, we hold the most impregnable position of defense."

Turning to the national defense program, Colonel Lindbergh said:

"It is often asked today why our rearmament program moves so slowly, why our people are so divided and confused. Why indeed! The answer is clear.

"It is because we have neglected the wisdom and experience of our forefathers—we have not followed Washington's advice. We have let the destiny of America become confused and entangled with that of foreign lands. . . ."

Honored



Dr. Alexander Silverman

Medal recognizes his work in chemical study for industry.

Pittsburgh Medal Won by Silverman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 21—Honored for outstanding service to the profession of chemical education and for research work important in the manufacture of commercial glass, Dr. Alexander Silverman, head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh, received the 1940 Award of the Pittsburgh Section of the American Chemical Society, last night, at the University Club here.

In a talk emphasizing his research work in the field of opal and alabaster glasses, Dr. Silverman commended his colleagues and students for their co-operation during his 35 years of work at the University. Dr. Silverman owns more than 20 patents and is the author of about 100 technical articles on chemistry, microscope illumination, and various phases of glass technology.

'Red' Loses Night Classes At C. C. N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—The Board of Higher Education, with jurisdiction over the city-owned colleges, today had dismissed Dr. Lewis Balamuth, instructor of physics at City College of New York from his evening session classes. Dr. Balamuth was named, along with 45 other teachers and clerks, as members of a Communist Party unit on the campus by William M. Canning, of the faculty, in hearings before the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee.

Dr. Balamuth, who was commended yesterday by Dr. Simon Sonkin, Physics Department head, as "one of the most capable and conscientious members of the Department," termed the Board's action "unfair," saying he had been given no opportunity to answer the charges made before the Rapp-Coudert Committee. A Committee spokesman announced yesterday that teachers who had requested an opportunity to answer charges would be heard tomorrow in the Supreme Court building.

Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, disclosed that the Board was considering dismissing other evening session teachers whose names have been mentioned at the Committee's public hearings, but he did not identify them. Evening session teachers, without tenure, are appointed from term to term and may be dropped by the Board at any time. Dismissal of teachers having regular daytime positions requires formal presentation of charges and trial before a Board Committee. Dr. Balamuth, who is also a daytime instructor, may not be dismissed from his day position without formal charges.

British and Free French Sign Financial Pacts

Continued from Page 1

couragement to isolated French colonies, many of which have refrained from breaking with Vichy because of economic difficulties.

Status of Pétain Regime

So long as the Pétain Government does not participate in the present war against Britain and its Allies and particularly refuses Herr Hitler's demands for the French fleet, Britain, it is generally thought here, will continue to recognize the independent Vichy Government.

Financially this means that the Vichy Government is still considered the legal owner of official French funds both at home and abroad. Should, however, the de Gaulle movement obtain British recognition, then it is logical to expect that it would acquire official French funds outside German-occupied territory.

Such development would raise for America the problem of the French dollar funds and gold hoardings blocked since June, 1940. Their release for the de Gaulle movement would supply ample funds for its activities.

Meanwhile the Free French Government, as indicated above, is being financed from the British Treasury funds. But it isn't simply one-sided British philanthropy. A large part of the expenditure in Africa is in francs and this enables the Treasury to liquidate large holdings of franc notes acquired from the French refugees. In exchange the Free French place at the disposal of the British Government foreign exchange obtained from their export trade.

It might also be pointed out that but for the Free French Camaroons, nickel and chromium from New Caledonia would probably have been lost to the Allies and gone by indirect routes to Germany.

Isolationists Open Big Drive

Continued from Page 1

today from 55 prominent educators and ministers protesting the whole purpose and substance of the President's appeal to the Nation of a week ago.

This group dissents from what it describes as "a commitment of this Country and of Great Britain to 'total victory,'" and asks President Roosevelt whether "his pledge not to send our Army, Navy and Air Force to fight in foreign lands" is going to be "reduced to 'campaign oratory.'"

Signers of this protest include Felix Morley, President of Haverford College; Alan Valentine, President of Rochester University; Professors Harlow Shapley and William Ernest Hocking of Harvard University; John Haynes Holmes, New York minister; Oswald Garrison Villard, formerly Contributing Editor of the Nation; Dorothy Day, Editor of "Catholic Worker"; Igor I. Sikorsky; Bishop Paul Jones of Antioch College; Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Prof. Walter Rautenstrach of Columbia University, and other well-known teachers, ministers and writers.

"We earnestly protest," they wrote to the President, "against various recent statements made by you, that there is now nothing to do but to fight until there is a decisive military defeat of Hitler. We dissent particularly from the position taken in your speech of March 15, that passage of the Lend-Lease Bill 'was finally settled and decided by the American people themselves,' and that this decision is the end of discussion until 'total victory' is won.

What President Said

(The President did not say "this decision is the end of discussion until 'total victory' is won." He said this decision "is binding on all of us. And the world is no longer left in doubt. This decision is the end of any attempts at appeasement in our land; the end of urging us to get along with the dictators.")

The open letter contends that for Mr. Roosevelt to pledge all-out aid to insure "total victory" implies readiness to send the American Army and Navy overseas.

"We believe," the letter adds, "that you could not have made such a statement unless you think of yourself and of this country as already in the war.

"We regret the implications of your statement, not only in the interests of the American people but also in the interest of Great Britain itself. If you mean that the British must fight until victory is won, you are presuming to dictate the policy of another country. No true friend of England would want you to say to her Government and people how long they shall fight.

"We all wish, every one of us, that Hitler might be beaten, but no one can foretell what the situation will be three weeks or three months or a year hence. To tell the British people now that they shall never enter into a negotiation for peace, even if they should decide it was to their best interest to do so, goes utterly contrary to the principles of fair play and to the expressed wishes of many English men and women who today, whether rightly or wrongly, favor a negotiated peace."

Wheeler Asks Questions

The position which Senator Wheeler took in his radiocast last night was that "all-out aid for England, Greece and China means all-in war for the United States."

Therefore, Mr. Wheeler declared: "Continue the fight, not against the bill—now a law—but against war and against every step which gives dictatorial powers to the President." He suggested that Congress refuse to appropriate funds under the lend-lease policy until it obtains a statement of the British Government's war aims and urged that "Americans should insist that Congress carefully scrutinize all appropriations to the end that no tax dollars are squandered."

Remarking that most or all proponents of the British aid bill agreed that the President was not authorized to use convoys and could not send armed forces into combat areas, Mr. Wheeler cited a statement by the President that "dollars alone will not win this war."

"Does this mean," he asked, "that if supplies are not enough, troops will be dispatched? What is meant by the President's 'bridge of ships' across the ocean? Does this mean convoys? Convoys manned by American sailors who will shoot at and be shot by German sea raiders?"

Cites Committee's Stands

It was Senator Wheeler's view that the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies foretells the next Administration move toward war.

"This week," he said, "that war committee advocated the convoy of ships to Britain; American defense of Singapore and the Dutch Indies; and permission for the British to recruit soldiers in the United Sates for the English Army.

"William Allen White, then Chairman of the Committee to Aid the Allies, unequivocally stated on Dec. 28, 1940, that American convoys meant war.

"And this Committee, aided and abetted by war makers, have led the American people to believe their only choice today is between war or slavery under Hitler. They have and are creating a war psychology by making it appear that war is inevitable because peace means slavery.

"Nothing could be more fantastic. But many honest and sincere people believe that to oppose war, to oppose the delegation of dictatorial powers to the President, is no longer patriotic, is no longer pro-American. Propaganda has made honest though deluded Americans actually believe opposition to war and dictatorship in the United States is pro-Nazi."

Land Profiteers Under U. S. Watch

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Department of Justice said yesterday that it was investigating "exorbitant values" placed on land needed for national defense, specifically property at El Paso, Texas, and Louisville, Ky.

Norman M. Littell, chief of the Lands Division, said that the Department would "exhaust every legal resource to put such properties through the wringer."

The Government, he said, is engaged in a land acquisition program which was "more than three times greater than the largest such program in any previous year in our history and, from all indications, will be still larger next year."

Honest differences of opinion will be treated with respect, he said, "but where there is an obvious effort to make a great profit at the expense of national defense, the property will be taken through every court to which an appeal will lie."

Hefty Propaganda Goes Up in Smoke

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21 (AP)—Seventeen tons of asserted foreign propaganda, shipped to the United States by way of Russia and Japan, was burned at the post office here.

Postal officials refused to allow public examination of any of the confiscated reading matter but said the bulk of it had come from Germany and Soviet Russia, with lesser contributions from Italy and Japan.

Thousands of magazines, countless copies of a well-bound book extolling one of the dictatorships and a mass of newspapers and circulars were in the matter destroyed, postal officials said.

"We are going to continue to destroy this type of material as fast as we receive it," said Postmaster William H. McCarthy.

Certain pieces of matter were turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for study.

Burning of the pile was in accordance with a ruling of the Post Office Department in Washington that foreign propaganda matter coming into the United States was unmailable.

Draft Catches a Columbus And His Number Is 1492

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Christopher Columbus, who also pines for adventure on the high seas, was downcast when he failed to pass an examination for enlistment in Uncle Sam's Navy.

But even a Christopher Columbus has to eat, so the Albany youth kept pegging away at irregular jobs as a singing waiter in night clubs.

Then the local draft board assigned Christopher a number. You guessed it. The number 1492.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 867-G, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUE desk with serpentine front; over 200 years old; solid mahogany; very good condition. Call Trowbridge 1550, Cambridge, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Young woman to share expenses in nicely furnished 2-room apartment near Harvard Sq. Trowbridge 6426 (evenings).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th—Large one room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration: $45; all transportation. En. 2-1883.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Business woman desires furnished apartment or housekeeping room, vicinity Fourth Church or Connecticut and L. Box M, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

New Cadillac and Oldsmobile
SALES AND SERVICE
Good Used Cars
D. HUSSEY LAS. 6525
FROST MOTOR SALES INC.
399 Washington Street, Newton, Mass.

BEAUTY SERVICE

MAY I serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor? Avon Cosmetics. Rep. MRS. GRACE HIGHT, Wellesley 3394 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

FLORENCE BEAUTY SHOPPE
3 Belvidere Street, Boston Ken. 8431

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WANTED to lease boat livery with cabins, where there is fishing. Address Livery, 723 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, beautiful surroundings; good food; radiator every room, 3 baths; capacity 14; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FulleRest, Wellsboro, Pa.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—New term starting; instructions for adults & children in ballroom dancing. TR 7-9480.

DOGS FOR SALE

DACHSHUND, 11 mos., beautiful red female, home raised, well trained; A. K. C. registered pedigree includes imported and national champions. Write 523 Curtis St., Watertown, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 20 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston.—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL — DUAL CONTROLS 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Sta. 8500 82 Silsbee St., Lynn. 3-8141

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Cost Racks, Sell, Rent
800 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 0707

FURNITURE FOR SALE

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Must sell double drop-leaf mahogany table, early 1800 pine desk. Call Saturday afternoon or Sunday, Parkway 1316-W, or write Box F-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, experienced, for 2 children 11½ and 8¾; must be earnest student of Christian Science, preferably English; kindly state full qualifications and give references. Box G-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—woman, some nursing experience, also helpful in home; $40.00 and maintenance. Box 43, Wantagh, N. Y. Tel. 1578.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—6-room house, perfect condition; oil burner; garage; Cox kitchen, first-floor lavatory, deck and sun porches; unusually convenient; restricted section; $7500. WIMPERIS, 420 Prospect Ave., Oakwood 4859.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Attractive 8-room house; American neighborhood; parquet floors, fireplace, steam; nice yard, garage; reasonably priced at $5000. F. K. WALTERS, 1215 Main Street, Phone 2-4311.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Arl. 2414.

MILLINERY

HATS, hosiery, greeting cards, gifts, very moderate prices at Sadie Jackson Preston's, Home Shop, 5 Irving St., Somerville, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Silver, Watches, Dental Gold, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PIANO TUNING

EXCELLENT concert tuning and repairing, moderate charges; all work guaranteed. DICK SEBOUH, 41 W. 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1892.

PRINTING

• CLUB PRINTING •
Year Books, Programs, Stationery
ADAMS PRESS, Inc.
7 Oakland Street, Lexington, Mass.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1714 MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

REAL ESTATE

A GRAND opportunity! 8-room modern house with 2-car garage, good repair; 1½ acres, large strawberry and raspberry beds, fruit trees, lawn, flowers, shrubbery; price $5,000. G. W. ALDEN, 2 Lincoln Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

REPAIRING

VACUUM cleaner, bags, cords, belts and brushes; expert repairing. DOOLEY, 22 Ashley St., Pittsfield, Mass. Tel. 2-5343.

ROOMS TO LET

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y., 32-13 31 Ave.—Single room, private family; cheerful, sunny, reasonable. BURNETT.

BOSTON, MASS.—Outside room, well furnished, with piano; in quiet home; elevator service; reasonable; centrally located. Com. 6540.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. 2—Airy, homelike; innerspring mattresses; permanent or transient; parking space. B. C. BROWN, Com. 6177.

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH—Large sunny room, porch, adjoining bath; small family; all transportations; $5. Tel. Wi. 6-4780, Andre, 416 E. 45th Street.

N. Y. C., 35th St., 145 East—Rooms, better type for discriminating men; $10; author's home. STOCKBRIDGE, MUrray Hill 4-8347.

N. Y. C., 255 West 108th St. (cor. Broadway), Apt. 11-B—Comfortable outside, near bath, for gentleman. BOWMAN, ACademy 2-3244.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Furnished room with use of small study room; excellent transportation. 113 W. Apsley Street, Davenport 2259.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home $1.00. Agent, New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

USED CARS

FOR SALE—1940 Mercury sedan, R. and H., very low mileage; reduced to $775. HAROLD PARKER INC., 19 Steadman Avenue, Braintree, Mass. Tel. Bra. 2240.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO LEASE

WANTED in Lincoln, Mass., for 1-year lease, estate, at least 6 bedrooms. Call MRS. OLIVE F. THORNTON, Wel. 0290.

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc., Big. 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131. (Mass.)

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Ford Service and Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

Early Spring Is the Best Time to Apply Fertilizer
Vigoro—Bone Meal—5-8-7
Bovung—Driconure
Frazer's Immunized Seeds
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Tel. ARLington 0114 444-448 Mass. Ave.

Massachusetts

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

HOLBROOK'S, Inc.
Crisp, Tailored
COTTON DRESSES
Stripes and Prints
Sizes 14 to 46
$1.98—$2.98
WEYMOUTH LANDING
Tel. Bra. 1821

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
TEXACO
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Streets
Braintree

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
STETSON HATS
Again dominate the millinery spotlight. See these new fashions at Storey's now.
120-130 MAIN STREET

Ralph and Ruth Baker
invite you to visit the
NEW DRAPERY SHOP
a modern department of decoration
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main Street Opp. Forest Avenue

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

GURNEY BROS. CO.
100 Years Service
100 Per Cent Reputation
The best value for your money
125 MAIN STREET BROCKTON

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Only $649.00
secures a 1929 Lincoln Zephyr sedan, known as a style leader in 1940-1941.
Investigate this Brookline-owned car!
Many other excellent buys to choose from.
T. C. Baker Co.
CHAS. M. CURRY
Used Car Manager
Where Sincerity of purpose governs all transactions
BROOKLINE VILLAGE BEA. 5205
Open Evenings

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Your garments and household furnishings cleansed in our modern plant receive skillful attention.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

FISKE'S
Breakfast
Luncheons and
Dinners
Ice Cream and Candy
3 Bastile St. Kirk. 8681—Cambridge
Poyson Park Bel. 2265—Belmont

YELLOW CABS
Call KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt, Courteous Service
Prices Reduced 40%
RADIO *Moving Day*
MARCH 29, 1941
Radio Push Button Control should be reset
Clark & Mills Electric Co.
37A Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Kirkland 1169
78 Newbury Street, Boston Com. 0363

Knit-tex Tweed Topcoat
$32.00
It is light—yet warm when warmth is needed. It wears well, holds its shape, never looks mussed up. At the
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete
Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW—WAGSTAFFE'S
Imported—Pure Seville Orange
Marmalade
1 LB. JAR 29c 3 JARS 85c
SAGE'S
Belmont Bel. 4500 Tro. 2211 Cambridge

It's Wear-Ever Aluminum
Buy-Time!
BUY NOW AT
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET TROW. 6760
SET OF 4 SAUCE PANS ONLY $1.89
COVERED SAUCE PANS ONLY $1.49

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
179 Beacon St., Somerville Kirkland 7075

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

Keep Your Clothes
Snowy White
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0103

FALL RIVER

CHERRY & WEBB'S
SPECIAL!!
Stroock's and Expensive Imported Fabric Coats
19.95
—such quality would usually sell for as much as $35.00
Style plus value. New casual types and popular boxy models. Choice of bold and soft plaids as well as pastels and the ever popular black and white. Colorful stripes and monotones. Ideal for wear over your new Spring suit.
SECOND FLOOR

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

PARTY FOOD
Serve some of our Dainty Cookies and Cakes at your next party
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

SPOTS AND CO.
PERSONAL LAUNDRY SERVICE
Phone Fbg. 122
Leom. 112
Scientific Dry Cleaning
Fast, Thorough
Odorless

New Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses for Women
Fashion Park Clothes for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

F. A. Lane Company
The New Spring Suits and Topcoats have arrived
Essex and Arrow Shirts
Arrow and Botany Ties
530 MAIN STREET

Exquisite Spring Fashions
Printzess Coats and Suits
$16.95 to $39.50
Georgiana and Carrol King Dresses
$2.95 to $10.95
MILLER'S 331 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
From
GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.
Quick, Friendly Service
TEL. 3693

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

FLORSHEIM SHOES
"For the Man who Cares"
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main St., Greenfield

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
13-21 Middlesex Street
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 3472

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Your car needs proper lubrication during Spring rains. Try Mobilubrication.
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

Have your push-button radio sets adjusted by
MUNSEY'S
Heating & Appliance Co., Inc.
12 Winter Street Tel. 2372

A Complete New Line of
• Spring Footwear •
for Men, Women and Children
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Red Cross Shoes for Women
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 Merrimack Street Tel. 3610

HINGHAM

Buy a Dozen of Your Favorite Canned Goods. Save Money—Have Ample Stock on Hand at All Times. Ask for dozen or case prices. Phone Us.
WE DELIVER
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Hing. 0091-0092

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

Superior Shoe Repairing
Have your shoes repaired at
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Choose Your Spring Hat
from hundreds of gay new fashions
at
Cherry & Webb's
Lawrence, Mass.

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
324 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6187 Andover 226

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh, Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Gage and Beltone Hats
Flowers, Veiling and Hosiery
THE HAT BOX
MRS. MABEL W. WILSON
1125-A Mass. Ave., over Child's Coffee House

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
2770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0098
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9740 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. D. POLLARD COMPANY
105TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
March 20th to 29th
A Store-Wide Sale
The Greatest Values of the Year

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Josef's
Salon of
Individual Hair Design
502 hildreth building *dial 6331*

LYNN

METAL VENETIAN BLINDS
Concave Flexible Steel Slats
$3.98
NO CHARGE for measuring and installing. Complete with automatic stops and tilting device.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone Lynn 2-3737

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Cordially Invited to
Our Formal Spring Opening
Saturday, March 22nd
9 a. m.—9 p. m.
Gordon's
183 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

frederics Inc.
Tru-curl permanent wave leaves your hair soft as silk.
Come in and try one
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0465-W

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

RIDLEY'S
Radio and Sound Service
All makes of Radios Repaired, Amplifiers Rented for All Occasions. Recorded Music Furnished for Parties and Dances
28 CHARLES STREET MALDEN 0432

MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622

Venetian Blinds
and
Window Shades
Measured and installed free

Red Cross Mattresses
only
$19.75
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. 42 Ferry St. 544 Main St.
Medford Malden Melrose

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.

FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We would be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth St. Mal. 3097

MEDFORD

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD
(Continued)

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 304 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

The place to buy
Garden Supplies Fertilizer
Carmote Paint
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

RENEWED AND GUARANTEED
USED CARS
Needham Sales Inc
25 CHAPEL ST. NEEDHAM, MASS
Ford MERCURY Lincoln Zephyr

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
MARCH Is The Big Buying Month for Good Gas Stoves at Wing's

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Heating—Sheet Metal Work Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
AGENT FOR
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Residence Edgewood Lane So. Dartmouth, Mass. Dial 3-2276
Shop 199 Acushnet Ave. New Bedford, Mass. Dial 3-3167

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1652

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON
(Continued)

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST. LAS. 6084
Gowns at Brookline
2391 Beacon Street BEA. 2092

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 3072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9800, Las. 9624, Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

There is no
SUBSTITUTE for QUALITY
For Service Dial
LASell 2600
A-B-C
Dry Cleaners, Inc.

PITTSFIELD

New Spring Styles
Shoe Comfort and Style for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9573

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Hot Cross Buns
Rolls—Bread
Pies—Cakes—Cookies
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams Street East Milton

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Humming Bird Nylon Hosiery
3 Popular Spring Shades

REMICK'S

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street Gra 5540

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY USED CARS
Buy Now and Save
1939 Chrysler Royal 6 4-Door Touring Sedan, radio, heater, overdrive $725.00
1939 Plymouth De Luxe 4-Door Touring Sedan, white wall tires, heater, other extras $595.00
E. E. Wadsworth, Inc.
BLU. 0470
424 Adams Street Milton

LAST 2 DAYS of March Values Demonstration
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

READING

Town of Reading, Mass,
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SHARON—Foxboro

ON MARCH 29th at 2 A. M. most of the BROADCASTING STATIONS in the UNITED STATES will change frequencies, increasing from ONE TO SIX CHANNELS beginning at 730 K. C. We will reset your PUSH BUTTONS—CHECK AERIAL—TEST THE TUBES—All this SERVICE FOR ONLY $2.00.
FULLER BROTHERS
Call Foxboro 402 39 Central St.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
A Friendly Store That Inspires Confidence!
Always the finest quality at the lowest possible prices. Remember—you get more enjoyment and pleasure from quality foods.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

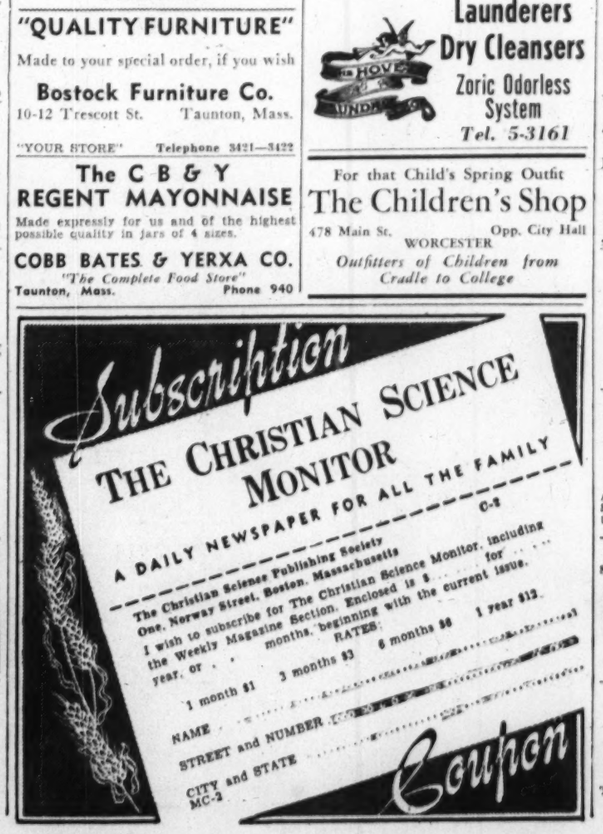
STONEHAM

Spear's Taste Tempters
Tomato Juice . . . 30 oz. bottles 20c
CHEESE
Cream ..... 25c (½ lb.)
Chive ..... 13c (¼ lb.)
Cottage ..... 12c (½ lb.)
Young American ..... 17c (½ lb.)
in Novelty Glasses
Include these products in today's luncheon order.
Clinton W. Spear
37 CENTRAL STREET, WAKEFIELD
TEL. CRY. 0610

TAUNTON

"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Made to your special order, if you wish
Bostock Furniture Co.
10-12 Trescott St. Taunton, Mass.
"YOUR STORE" Telephone 3421—3422

The C B & Y REGENT MAYONNAISE
Made expressly for us and of the highest possible quality in jars of 4 sizes.
COBB BATES & YERXA CO.
"The Complete Food Store"
Taunton, Mass. Phone 940


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON
(Continued)

E. A. THOMAS CO.
77 and 79 Main St.
NEW SPRING L'AIGLON DRESSES
are in—America's most famous dress. See them.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

In the time that we have used this remarkable bottle, it has proved the quality of our milk, more than all other modern dairy equipment ever could do. No straight neck bottle demands of milk such consistently high quality as does the cream top bottle.
C. L. WOODLAND
Tel. WAT. 3818
Tel. Mid. 3818

Star Market Co.
QUALITY BEEF IS LOWER!
Face Rump Roast lb 33¢, lb 38¢
Undercut Roast lb 27¢, lb 31¢
25 Mt. Auburn Street WAT. 3000

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building
Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering

Prompt Delivery in Your Locality
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

WEYMOUTH

DELICIOUS POULTRY
Direct from Farm
Ready for the oven
JAMES P. FREEMAN
153 Cedar St., East Weymouth
Deliveries Weymouth, Braintree Quincy, Needham
WEY. 1066-R NEED. 0173-M

Attention, Thrifty Car Buyers
A Fine Selection of Plymouth Cars 1937-38-39-40
Most of them with Radios and Heaters and were sold new and regularly serviced by our 23-year-old company. Prices have not been advanced.
CALL MR. JONES—Wey. 0437
NORFOLK MOTORS, INC.
19 Water Street, East Weymouth

WINTHROP

ARTHUR F. VERNEY
Sales Ford *Service*
SELECTED USED CARS
7 Cottage Park Road Ocean 2071
Agent for Hoover Motors, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
Insurance of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

For that Child's Spring Outfit
The Children's Shop
478 Main St. Opp. City Hall
WORCESTER
Outfitters of Children from Cradle to College

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

BUCKS OR HERTS. (rural district)—Urgently wanted, 3-roomed flat, bungalow, or small cottage unfurnished, modern sanitation, to rent, or would consider purchase. Advertiser, 20 Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., London, E. C. 4.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road.—Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 3 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

HOVE, SUSSEX.—THE CENTRAL AGENCY, 12 Church Rd.—Domestic and office staffs; free to maids. Prop. E. Winchester, HOVE 1920.

HOUSES WANTED

OXFORD—UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, AUTUMN, RENT OR LEASE, ABOUT EIGHT ROOMS. APPLY BOX W-1627, BCM/CSM, LONDON.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

WORTHING, 14, Windsor Road—Attractive home; good table; rest and comfort. 'Phone 5256.

TUITION

DOROTHY GWINNELL, L. R. A. M., M. R. S. T.—Pianoforte, singing tuition; moderate. 5, Broadway Rd., Bristol 7. Tel. 46476.

England

BATH

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
3, The Corridor, Bath.
6, Union Street, Bristol.

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....

Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1541

Gowns, Knitwear, Gloves, Wool
BUZZACOTTS
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
424, Moseley Road

BOURNEMOUTH

BOURNEMOUTHS
Tyre Service Specialists
We can rebuild your own Tyres or supply new. Our Second Hand Tyres are of astounding value.
W. A. M. TYRE CO.
29, Ashley Rd., Boscombe Tel. Bos. 2258
OUR TYRES ARE CHEAP

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4337

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, also at 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, and at 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248, High Street, Exeter, 38/42/44, South St., Worthing.

FOR a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
79 and 166, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.
662, Christchurch Rd., Boscombe.

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET, BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

Lecture Posters
THE EAGLE PRESS
Printers
Agendas, Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards, Swan and other Fountain Pens, Table Stationery, Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers.
170 Church Road, HOVE (Tel. 4577)

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, Near Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

"The Shop for Men and Boys"
HAND TAILORED CLOTHES
Harold Clarke
PHONE 46202 SHIRTS TIES SOCKS, etc.
124, COLDHARBOUR ROAD, REDLAND

Mary Noble
TEL. 34834 189, REDLAND ROAD
(Top of Coldharbour Road) Bristol 6
Wools : Hosiery : Lingerie
Baby Wear, Etc.

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Warne's Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton
Chingford and Upminster

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

ARTHUR WILSON
25 College Road, Bromley
'Phone Ravensbourne 3094—and at
MOORFIELD FARM DAIRY
Orpington 'Phone 90
Owner of Over 100 Cows
Licensed Producer of Certified Milk

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS. MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

Williams BROS
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St., Camberley Telephone 1001

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery, Cambridge

RADIO RECEIVERS
Any Make Supplied
Good Service, Batteries, Etc.
ALLINS
42, SIDNEY STREET

CANTERBURY

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24, Stour Street Tel. 2833
47, St. George's Place 41a St. Peter's St.

CHELTENHAM

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
28, Promenade, Cheltenham.
35, Eastgate St., Gloucester.

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S
Cafe
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

GILLHAM'S
The Shop that pleases
Walk around our Store without being worried to purchase
Tel. 2932 396 High Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

Dowling's
The Chocolate Specialists
116 Promenade
Tel. 3849
Also famous for Assorted Sweets
"Something just different"
(Also 7 Northgate Street, Gloucester)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper

HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

GODALMING, GUILFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC *laundry process*
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford, Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

ILFORD

For Spring . . .
WESTS of Ilford
Cranbrook Rd., Ilford
Invite You to see their
Fashions & Furnishings

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 2181 (5 lines)

T. JOHNSON & SONS
Builders and Decorators
A.R.P. SHELTERS, SHORING and BLAST WALLS
Elmbridge 2334 — 102 Brighton Road Surbiton

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings
- Removals and Warehousing
- Decorations Indoor and Outdoor
- Estimates Free
KINgston 1001

LEICESTER

•RAIMENT'S•
Keep your family happy
GOOD FOOD
Make your home a delight
FRESH FLOWERS
48 GRANBY ST. Phone 21647

LUTON

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
13, Wellington Street, Luton.
105, High Street, Bedford.
94, High Street, Watford.

OXFORD

77 BRANCHES
Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
126, High Street, Oxford.
21, Broad Street, Reading.

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
26 Bridge St., Pinner Phone 221

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

PERMANENT WAVING
Our Speciality, Court Hairdressers
Marcels Svensson Ltd.
(late Maison Marcel's)
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Albert Road Junction — Phone 5466 SOUTHSEA
Ladies' Tailors
ROWE & EDMONDS
Knitwear Rodex Suits
3 Clarendon Road, Southsea

ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA
(Continued)

Over 60 Depts.
AT YOUR SERVICE
Fashions, Furnishings
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

RICHMOND and District

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princess Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
PETERSHAM Local Farm
FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros. Ltd.
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day—WEDNESDAY

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS (OUTFITTERS) LTD.
24, High Street Vigilant 0606
Our reputation for quality is maintained

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
15, The Arcade, Sutton.
22, Thames Street, Kingston.
21, George Street, Richmond.

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
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Daily Features Page

Biographical Lines

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jenny Lind

1820-1887

JENNY LIND was one of the greatest singers of the world.
She is generally referred to as the Swedish Nightingale.
She was born in Stockholm where her parents were teachers.
Papa Lind was a gifted musician; Mama played on the guitar.
In bed at night, little Jenny listened to them with rapture.
She began to sing with every step she took or jump she made.
At three, she could freely repeat any melody she had heard.
Then one evening somebody knocked at the door of their house.
"I come from my mistress, Miss Lundberg," announced the visitor.
"She has heard of little Jenny's voice and wants to see her."
"Thank you," replied Mrs. Lind, "we will gladly call tomorrow."
The next day, Jenny sang her songs for the Royal Opera dancer.
Mademoiselle Lundberg took the little girl to Herr Croelius.
When the famous master heard her, his eyes filled with tears.
And Jenny found herself in the school of the Royal Theater.

* * *

UNDER HERR CROELIUS she made extraordinary progress.
She soon became popular in juvenile parts on the stage.
She sang an important role in one of Weber's productions.
At twenty, she was the star of the Opera House of Stockholm.
Then she set out on a long tour throughout Sweden and Norway.
She raised enough money to go to Paris and study with Garcia.
And triumph after triumph piled up for the young artist.
She sang in Vienna, the city of Schubert and of Beethoven.
She sang in Berlin where Mendelssohn became her friend.
She sang in London to the enchantment of Queen Victoria.
Everywhere Jenny went, the night air rang and torches swayed.
Within a few years the artist had become the idol of Europe.

* * *

BARNUM was a popular name in America in those days.
But, though a natural showman, he was tired of a circus career.
"Why not prove that I can be an educator?" he suddenly thought.
"Why not try to bring the Swedish Nightingale right over here?"
And thus it was that Jenny Lind one day wrote to her parents:
"I shall soon be leaving Europe on my way to the New World.
She had accepted a long engagement in the United States. . . .
Little did she dream of the reception awaiting her arrival.
The pier was black with people when her ship reached New York.
Evidently 30,000 or 40,000 of them—and all in gala attire!
Fascinated, Jenny gazed at the vast crowd and exclaimed:
"Have you no poor people? . . . All these are so well dressed!"
Captain West escorted his star passenger down to her carriage.
And away she drove, accompanied by the much-elated Barnum. . . .
Soon the showman brought Jenny's contract to her and he said:
"Tear it up Mademoiselle, and let your lawyer prepare another.
You should name whatever you think fair for your services."
The singer looked at him with amazement and warmly replied:
"Mr. Barnum you are a gentleman, you are a gentleman of honor."
And it was decided that she should receive $1,000 a night.

* * *

JENNY'S TOUR in America proved a triumph unheard of.
Tickets for some concerts sold at several hundred dollars.
Stories of her fame spread far and wide wherever she went . . .
Yet the great artist was soon to leave the theater forever.
To the allurement of the stage she preferred quiet home life.
At thirty she married Otto Goldschmidt, a brilliant musician.
And after sojourns abroad, they finally settled in England.
The great Jenny Lind was not to appear in public any more.
However, she remained the darling of artists, courts, and kings.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

A Verse for Today . . .

I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart.—PSALMS 40:8.

Did You Ever Wonder

How People Woke on Time Before They Had Alarm Clocks?

There was no single, universal means of insuring against oversleeping before the advent of the alarm clock.

One very general means in use in early times was to have someone else stay awake to serve as a two-legged alarm clock at the agreed time. It is said that among the Benedictine monks, one of their number would read his psalms through the night, and when he came to a certain passage he would leave his psalter and go ring the belfry bell to wake his brother monks. This activity on the part of the Benedictine bell-ringer served also to rouse the citizens in the village located near the monastery.

Then, too, in early times most people of importance had slaves or servants whom they could order to do duty as an alarm clock. Another early two-legged alarm clock had feathers. For thousands of years people judged the time for arising by the sound of the rooster's crow.

The Chinese had two different alarm clocks that ran by fire. In one, a stick of "punk" (a material that burned at a slow, steady rate) lay in a groove in a canoe-like container. Two metal balls were hung from a thread stretched across the container, the thread resting on the punk. When the fire burned down to the thread, the thread would break, letting the metal balls fall with an arousing clang and clatter onto a metal tray.

Another, more strenuous, type of alarm clock was used by Chinese messengers. A stick of punk was wedged between the messenger's big toe and its neighbor, and when the stick burned down to his foot, the messenger awoke.

There may be a few accomplished individuals who can serve as their own alarm clock and wake at any predetermined hour without outside help of any kind. A familiar legend holds that Napoleon was able to wake up by his own efforts at any set hour. This myth, however, suffered a severe setback when it became known that the "Little Corporal" carried an elaborate alarm clock with him on all his campaigns.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. Biscayne Bay?
2. Naucratis?
3. Pinchot Roads?
4. Mount Sangay?
5. The state named after Lord De La Warr?
6. The Paulo Alfonso Falls?
7. The country ruled by the House of Windsor?
8. Camp Upton?
9. The state of which Rutherford B. Hayes was Governor?
10. The four states which bound Mississippi?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Pretty Please

Waiter: "Have you ordered yet, sir?"

Diner: "Yes, but if you don't mind, I'd like to make it an entreaty instead."—Telephone Topics.

Explained

Boss (to office boy): "You're sacked."

Office Boy: "What for, sir? I've done nothing."

Boss: "Exactly — that's why you're sacked."—Montreal Star.

Blocks

Little Jimmy—"Daddy, what are these Congressional blocs we hear so much about?"

Daddy—"It would seem, my son, that their principal business is just that—to block things."—Pathfinder.

Good Subject

Little Mary: "Mother, they are going to teach us domestic silence at school now."

Mother: "Don't you mean domestic science?"

Father: "There is a bare hope our little girl means what she is saying."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The body of water on which Miami, Florida, is located.
2. A ruined city in the Nile delta, Egypt.
3. A name given hard-surfaced roads in Pennsylvania because so many were put in during the governorship of Gifford Pinchot.
4. A volcano, active within the last century, in Ecuador; 17,464 feet.
5. Delaware; he was Governor of Virginia, and entered Delaware Bay in 1610.
6. A famous waterfall in Brazil; 265 feet high.
7. England at the present time; the name of the Royal Family was changed by a proclamation July 17, 1917.
8. A U. S. Army camp at Yaphank, N. Y.
9. Ohio; he was elected in 1867, then re-elected, then elected again in 1875.
10. Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama.

Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Los Angeles

Weatherbeaten

This interesting subject was photographed on the south rim of the Grand Canyon.

What Do You Call—

By Giles Miller

A telescopic word—a word composed of two distinct words such as chimpanzebra?

It is called a portmanteau word. The word chimpanzebra was first used by Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."

* * *

A two-humped camel?

It is a Bactrian camel, so-named from Bactria, an ancient province in Asia. The one-humped camel is known as the dromedary or Arabian camel.

Transfer pictures?

A picture or design especially prepared for transference from paper to china, porcelain, glass, etc., is called a decalcomania.

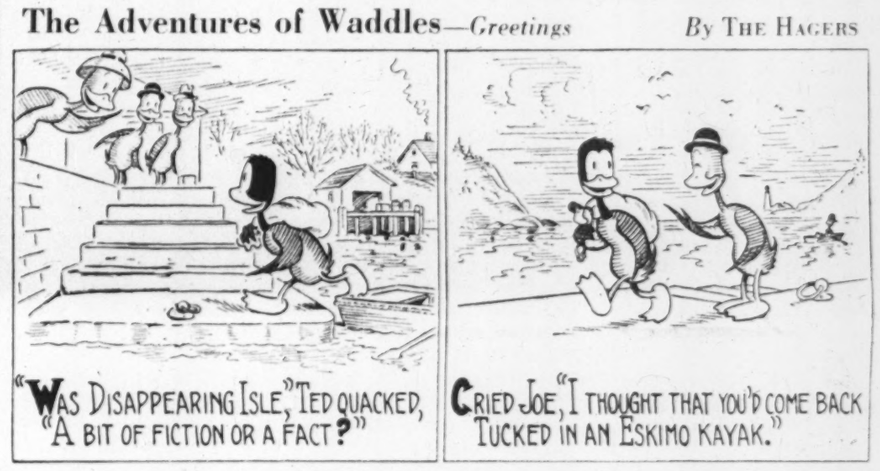
* * *

The abbreviated way of writing used by stenographers?

Shorthand is one word for it, but a more specific word is phonography, a system of shorthand by which every sound is written with a distinctive character.

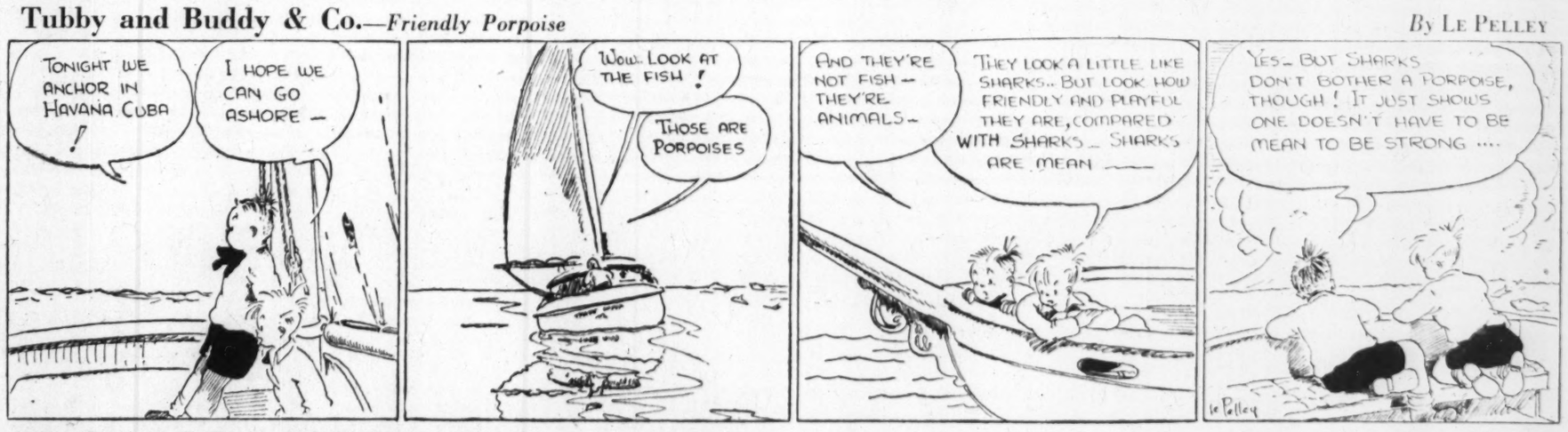
The Adventures of Waddles—*Greetings*

By The Hagers


"WAS DISAPPEARING ISLE," TED QUACKED, "A BIT OF FICTION OR A FACT?"
CRIED JOE, "I THOUGHT THAT YOU'D COME BACK TUCKED IN AN ESKIMO KAYAK."
"YOU'RE LOOKING GREAT," SAID JACK. "I FEARED, YOU'D COME HOME WITH A LONG BLACK BEARD."
"I COULDN'T BRING, FRIENDS, I REGRET, MY POLAR BEAR FOR YOU TO PET."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Friendly Porpoise*

By Le Pelley


TONIGHT WE ANCHOR IN HAVANA CUBA!
I HOPE WE CAN GO ASHORE—
WOW! LOOK AT THE FISH!
THOSE ARE PORPOISES
AND THEY'RE NOT FISH—THEY'RE ANIMALS—
THEY LOOK A LITTLE LIKE SHARKS.. BUT LOOK HOW FRIENDLY AND PLAYFUL THEY ARE, COMPARED WITH SHARKS—SHARK'S ARE MEAN——
YES—BUT SHARKS DON'T BOTHER A PORPOISE, THOUGH! IT JUST SHOWS ONE DOESN'T HAVE TO BE MEAN TO BE STRONG....
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Spring?*

By Rodgers

Today's the first day of Spring
So the Boss says
And he goes by the colendar so I guess he must be right-
But I'll feel a little more convinced when I see a few robins and a bluebird or two!
Rodgers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Battle of Belgrade

Even when the terms of Yugoslavian treaty relations with the Axis are published we may not know the full story of resistance to Nazi domination by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. So far it is stiffer and stancher than anything the Rumanians, Bulgarians or Hungarians have displayed.

In the desperate diplomatic struggle waged in the Yugoslav capital for the last month the Germans have met repeated setbacks. Time after time Berlin has reported the battle of Belgrade won and let it be known that Prince Paul's Government would sign on the dotted line on such and such a date. Time after time the date has passed. Even should the latest date—corresponding with the arrival of Japan's Foreign Minister in Berlin—be kept it is likely that Yugoslavia will not be an active partner in the Axis.

The Serbs particularly remember the last war. It started over their resistance to Austrian domination and they never stopped fighting even when driven clear to Salonika. They are mostly sturdy mountain folk, independent like all mountain folk, and the peasants have strong democratic ideas. At the time of Munich it was reported that 200,000 of them wanted to march to Czechoslovakia's aid. Whatever conditions the Belgrade Government may agree to, this strong anti-Axis feeling will prevent full co-operation with the Nazis.

The Germans have been patient. Indeed they have seemed to stand hat in hand on the Yugoslav doorstep. There are good reasons. In addition to the popular antipathy there is still freedom for vocal opposition. President Roosevelt's latest speech, promising aid "until victory" to all resisters of aggression, was printed almost in full in Belgrade papers. But the Nazis know that once they get a foothold in the country they can shut off such opposition. They much prefer to obtain a peaceful entry. Every bit of disturbance in the Balkans interferes with German supplies.

Berlin would like very much to use the broad Vardar Valley. For the movement of mechanized forces or for any large army it is much better than the narrow Struma Valley through which the Nazis are now threatening Greece. But unless Yugoslavia comes along peaceably it could make extra trouble on the flank of the German position in Bulgaria.

All these reasons for Berlin's unwonted politeness may count less than the number and disposition of British forces in Greece. These undoubtedly have strengthened Serb resistance. But the British are taking serious risks in landing forces in Greece. If the Yugoslavs should open the Vardar Valley a defense of Salonika would become extremely difficult. Even should Belgrade deny passage to the Germans the British will have always to be ready for the Nazis to come that way by trickery or force as when they turned the Maginot Line through Belgium.

Yet if Britain is to hold even Turkey she needs to give effective assistance to the Greeks. The degree of that assistance is likely to be more decisive in the Balkans even than the battle of Belgrade.

Opportunity for Reform

Massachusetts, long a pioneer in many fields of social reform, now has opportunity to take the lead in yet another field by establishing a parole system second to none in the United States. This opinion is shared by many who believe that recommendations of the Special Commission which last December completed an investigation of pardons and paroles in the Bay State, if enacted into law, would make permanent the improvements already brought about by the Commission's findings.

At a Legislative hearing in the State House Monday, proponents of the Commission's plan will have opportunity to plead their case. Chief goal will be lifting of the parole board from its present proximity to political interference to the level of a quasi-judicial body with a long-term tenure, tentatively set at fifteen years, and a salary commensurate with the responsibility of the position.

As for the present Parole Board, it should be pointed out that there is nothing, as the tides of political fortune change, to prevent interference or the departure of present members to more lucrative fields. It would be unfortunate if the work of the Special Commission, accomplished at considerable expense to the Commonwealth, should be allowed to go for naught by failure of the Legislature to adopt the Commission's well-founded recommendations.

Art Finds the Masses

The efforts that have been made to keep music, drama, and art alive in Britain during the war have shown that among the masses, hitherto supposed to be impervious to the influence of the finer arts, large numbers eagerly grasp the opportunity of seeing the best plays and pictures and hearing the most accomplished orchestras.

In peacetime, London was always the chief British center for music, drama, and art exhibitions. Only the larger towns in the provinces were visited by touring companies performing serious plays, and still fewer towns had opportunity to hear good orchestras.

The war has proved that the provinces, including what were regarded as the most backward among them, have been underestimated. When the Council for the Encouragement of Music and Art, enjoying a grant from the Pilgrim Trust and an equal grant from the Government, decided to send plays, orchestras, concert parties, and traveling picture exhibitions to almost purely working-class regions, it was feared that they were venturing upon a forlorn hope.

But their faith has been more than justified. Picture exhibitions in some industrial towns have had record attendances. An Old Vic Company playing "Macbeth" went from one small town to another in South Wales to audiences consisting almost exclusively of miners, and wherever it went, was received with acclamation. The same result in similar districts has attended the tours of companies playing "Twelfth Night" and "She Stoops to Conquer."

In music, towns which rarely before had been visited by good orchestras have welcomed the opportunity now given them; and, in addition, in the course of a single month 100 concerts were given in factories, 142 in rest centers and air-raid shelters, ten in Miners' Welfare Halls, and many others elsewhere.

What has been most notable about these entertainments in wartime is not the fact that they have been given, but that all sections of the population have rejoiced in them and paid money to go to them. A new public highly susceptible to the influence of even the more difficult forms of art has been proved to exist.

Farmers Without Parity

Early this month the House of Representatives passed the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill with provision of the amount which has become customary in the last few years for farm parity payments—$212,000,000. Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, a leader of the Senate farm bloc, now gives notice that he will urge an amendment to raise this sum to $450,000,000 when the bill comes to the floor in the Senate.

Two such amendments, one for a considerably larger sum, were defeated when the bill was under consideration in the House. The total of appropriations and commitments for agriculture contained in the measure—including maintenance of the department, soil conservation payments, rural rehabilitation, and so forth—is roundly $1,420,000,000, which is nearly twice the provision made for aid to agriculture as recently as the first full AAA year of 1934.

To be sure, the level of farm prices still is below that contemplated in the arbitrary and elusive formula called farm "parity," which seeks to revive the ratio that existed between farm and industrial prices during the period from 1909 to 1914. To achieve that, wheat now would have to sell around $1.15 a bushel at the farm, instead of approximately 80 cents; corn would be above 80 cents instead of below 60; and cotton, worst sufferer from overproduction and closed markets, would need to bring 16 cents a pound instead of a fraction over 10 cents.

Yet the farmer has not fared altogether badly. His income from cash sales, not counting Government payments, during 1940 was $8,328,000,000, compared with $5,278,000,000 in 1933. His ratio of prices received to prices paid, according to the Department of Agriculture, was 83 in December as compared with 79 a year before.

That ratio was better in 1936 and '37, which significantly were years of industrial activity. The defense program of today has sent manufacturing payrolls to a higher point than then and will add further to urban consuming ability, besides which any shipments of foods and materials sent abroad under the lend-lease procedure will help surmount the wartime limitations of the farmer's market.

The Bookshelf

Natural Scientists and War

Tearing down a large engineering structure frequently requires as much knowledge and ingenuity as was required for its building. Regardless of whether warfare is right or wrong as national policy, once adopted it is imperative to press for the best use of all available resources, including research, invention and engineering.

Impressed by the anxiety and dissatisfaction at the half-hearted use of natural science in Great Britain's war effort, twenty-five distinguished researchers gathered around a dinner table in London a short time ago to discuss their war work and to press for more rapid and full use of scientific methods against the enemy. SCIENCE IN WAR (New York: Penguin Books. 25 cents) is their anonymously written analysis of the present situation and how it can be rectified.

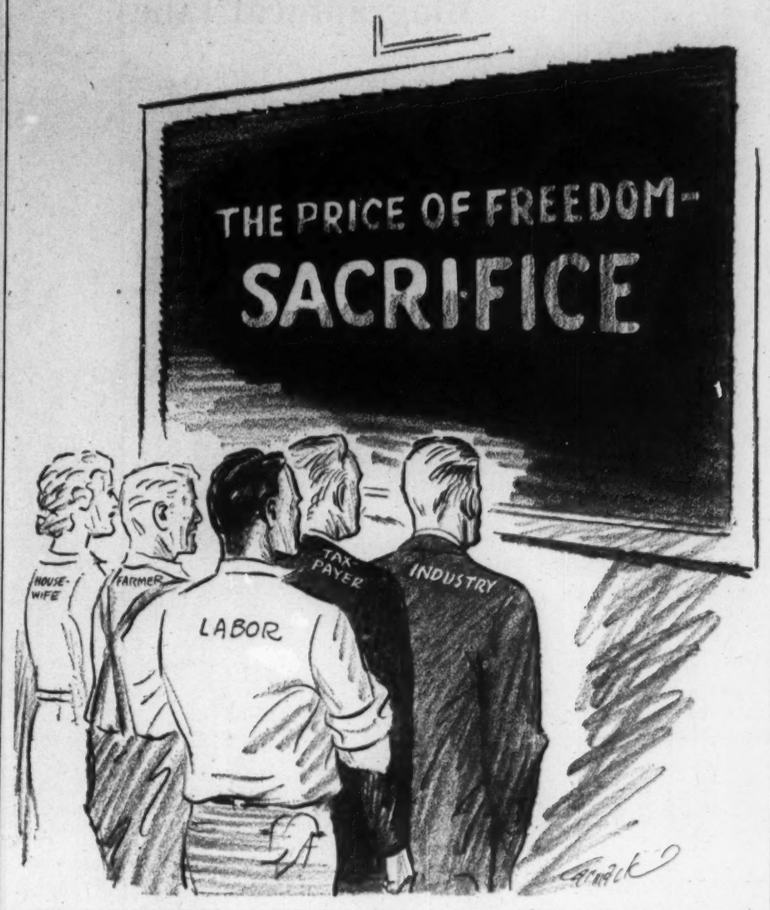
There is little doubt that Germany is making full use of all the technical and engineering advice and personnel that can be mustered, and little doubt likewise that England and the other democracies are not. Everywhere but in Germany, Soviet Russia, and Japan the military hierarchy place natural scientists in distinctly subordinate positions, where they must not speak unless spoken to. After tragic events come to pass like the rout of the French, the military machine can easily "backcast" what should have been done to prevent it, but experts spend their lives analyzing situations and problems so that corrective measures can be applied beforehand. Their way of thinking is not something apart from daily, ordinary ways of acting, but rather the orderly expression of those ways.

The book recounts some of the things natural science has already done under war pressure—produced synthetic dyes, applied the science of aerodynamics to aeroplane construction, developed ways of taking nitrogen for explosives from the air, produced substitutes for oil and gasoline by hydrogenation, manufactured synthetic rubber which is better than the original product for special purposes, turned out all types of fighting machines, substituted alloys from available ores for metals unobtainable, and developed new methods of treating war wounds and maintaining community cleanliness.

Probably the greatest recent proof of the value of meeting an emergency with scientific methods turned up in the speed with which the problem of the magnetic mine was solved. These free-floating mines were sown by planes and did not become "alive" until deposited in the sea, where they were exploded by the action of a magnetic firing device, activated by the proximity of a steel ship. It took only twelve hours' work to dismantle an unexploded mine, find out how it worked and devise a method of nullifying its action. Ships are now supplied with degaussing girdles which cancel the earth's magnetic field and make them behave exactly as if they were wooden ships.

There is actually little that is new in this book, beyond, perhaps, an analysis of one of the most urgent problems at the present moment, that of developing some simple means for defeating the military tank. However, the importance of the book lies in the fact that natural scientists have at last got together, spoken their minds on warfare and turned out a book in simple language that everyone can read. H. B. N.

Worth It, Too



Sit Still—Smile—That's All!

Someone with a strawberry jam voice called up, asking me to sit for photographs. But I've had my photograph taken.

Jabesh took them. I forget his last name. He was the town photographer. I was five, and had been a flower girl at my sister's wedding. As if that were not enough, it was decided my picture should be taken in The Dress—all billowing white mull and embroidery and pink ribbons stuck everywhere like decalcomania.

Jabesh let it be clearly understood that he was an artist. He was tall, loose-jointed, ineffably melancholy, and seemed always to be brooding over something—perhaps over the fact of his name, Jabesh. He had a tiny, timid wife whom he had trained to get up all his paraphernalia. When everything was ready she would murmur, with anxious formality, "All ready, Mr. ——," and he would advance, like a potentate conferring a decoration.

Before he consented to "take" me, he told my mother to bring me, and the dress I was to wear, and he would see.

He poked the dress in its box with his long, gnarled fingers, dark brown from developer and digging in his garden. Then he flung up the shades, had me sit in a chair, and walked around, stroking his chin and saying, "hmmmm-mmmm-mmmm."

"I'll do it," he agreed, gloomily, and I felt like a horse pronounced sound.

The morning of the day he set, it rained. He drove up in a buggy with a dripping sorrel horse and said, "Come Tuesday instead—if it's fair."

Tuesday dawned fair. We went in the morning, when he could use screens for reflectors of the sunshine. My father drove us there but wouldn't go in. "Perhaps it's just as well," my mother said, apprehensively.

Mrs. Jabesh fluttered around like a rabbit in a foreign hutch, fixing the big camera, the black cloth, the flash powder. Jabesh studied, studied, glumly. Behind a screen my mother inserted me in the mull and ribbons, belabored my curls over her finger. "You'll sit still, won't you?" she said, anxiously.

"All ready, Mr. ——," Mrs. Jabesh said, meekly. Jabesh dove behind the camera. "Quiet now. Quiet," he said portentously, as if I were about to leap through the window, which I admit I considered.

"Smile!" he mumbled. I established my face in an expression having all the charm of a cast-iron child guarding a fountain on a lawn.

After much flashing and smoke and commotion, he flung back the cloth. "That's all," he said, dusting his hands conclusively. He drew himself up grandly and said, "They'll be good. I'm a good photographer. An artist, in fact."

I was looking at one of the pictures the other day. It could illustrate the word "smug" in a dictionary.

I told the person with the strawberry jam voice no thanks, I'd *had* my picture taken. It's better to remember Jabesh as *my* photographer. EVELYN ROE

Down the Middle of the Road

Cruisemates

By Erwin D. Canham

Believe what you will about the political, social, and economic faiths of the men who are today cruising with President Roosevelt off the coast of Florida, the fact remains that they are a remarkable and invigorating group of cruisemates. They are "the men around the President" of today. Their personnel has changed a lot from the days of the "cuff-links gang" of 1920, or the braintrusters who rampaged through the campaign of 1932. But essentially, in 1920 and 1932 and 1936, Franklin D. Roosevelt is surrounded by very much the same kind of youngish, unorthodox, eager, stimulating men.

With the President on the old and very utilitarian "yacht" Potomac is this congenial crew: Harry L. Hopkins, the President's closest companion of 1940 and 1941; Harold L. Ickes, the same irrepressible, rash-tongued, crusading Secretary of the Interior whom Mr. Roosevelt had never met when he elevated him to Cabinet rank; Robert H. Jackson, the gentleman-farmer and banker from Jamestown, N. Y., who has turned into an able Attorney General and may one day be Chief Justice of the United States; Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the conscientious, modest and able naval physician who has been appointed Surgeon General of the Navy; Stephen T. Early, the old Associated Press reporter, who has become the ablest press officer the White House ever had, and Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, White House secretary and merry shock absorber between the urgent visitor and the busy executive.

With President Roosevelt to lead the way in quick wit and complete relaxation, this group can be counted upon to make it a lively cruise. Time was when the President turned to his old New York associates for cruisemates. To Basil O'Connor, his one-time law partner, or to Vincent Astor, George St. George, or Kermit Roosevelt. But the new crowd is different. It consists of New Dealers all, men who started from scratch in 1932 and have won their spurs in one of the most remarkable Presidential administrations this republic has ever seen.

* * *

As human beings, these men are a most attractive crowd. Each has a special kind of charm of his own. Mr. Hopkins is a lantern-jawed, saturnine fellow with an intermittent gleam in his eye and a drawling kind of Iowa-cum-Greenwich Village wit. The Washington Merry-Go-Round this week tells this good story: The President was working late, and Mr. Hopkins was on a couch, apparently asleep. Suddenly he opened one of those mischievous eyes and said: "You know, boss, Churchill is a lot further to the left than you are!"

Secretary Ickes is as prickly as a hedgehog when you argue with him, and as smooth as silk when you agree. Therefore it's a great mistake to agree, for then he is uninteresting. (We made this mistake once in interviewing him. You have to be provocative or you get no interview.) And so I am very sure the shipmates on the Potomac will find plenty of challenges to fling in Honest Harold's forensic path. He, too, drawls with a genuine mid-western tang, and if it hadn't been for various political accidents would have remained an unorthodox, cross-grained, obscure Chicago lawyer for all his career.

Attorney General Jackson is as amiable as the foregoing pair are naughty. He is a good outdoors man, has raised good horses out in one of the United States' few fox-hunting countries. It is as surprising to find him a New Dealer as to discover a Hudson Valley aristocrat in that role. In Britain, Mr. Jackson would have been a pillar of the Liberal Party in its better days, would probably have sat in the House of Commons for a Midland constituency, and would have confounded Tory Ministers with astute questions. His philosophy, though advanced, is not erratic.

Admiral McIntire is no politician, but a conscientious man assigned to the White House in 1933 who has proved a good companion on most of the President's earlier jaunts. Modest and almost shy, he does his job and is good company anywhere, neat as a pin and devoted to Mr. Roosevelt personally. He's just the man to make a fourth at almost anything.

* * *

"Steve" Early is the heartiest of the crowd: another of the Earlys of Virginia (remember Jubal A.?), he worked up in newspaperdom the hard way. He has known the President fifteen years longer than any of the others, and is the only member on this cruise of the original "cuff-links gang" of the 1920 campaign. Fiercely loyal, smart, fair in his dealings with the press, "Steve" has been one of the biggest assets a President can have. His Virginia temper flares and subsides with equal effectiveness, he will add to the cruise horse-play and practical joking which will be very much to the President's taste.

"Pa" Watson is another Virginian with an accent broader than the Shenandoah Valley and almost as broad as his exuberant smile. If ever there was a merry companion, of effervescent and irrepressible ways, "Pa" Watson is that man. He has been the President's military aide from the beginning, and for the last two years has acted as secretary as well, tackling the tough job of buffer between the President and insistent visitors. "Pa" Watson is a great hulking man, and his stentorian voice will certainly echo over the Caribbean. It would be unfair to call him the cruise's Falstaff, but all the same he will add many of the qualities of that cheerful knight.

All in all, you see, it's just about the ideal group of men to give a busy executive the sort of holiday a man in his position very seriously needs.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Atheism's Ill Effects

So man, when he resteth and assureth himself upon divine protection and favor, gathereth a force and faith which human nature in itself could not obtain. Therefore, as atheism is in all respects hateful, so in this, that it depriveth human nature of the means to exalt itself above human frailty. As it is in particular persons, so it is in nations.—FRANCIS BACON (1561-1626) in "Essays and Counsels."

The Wide Horizon

Canned Food for Thought

By Harlan Trott

It's surprising what comes in cans these days. We were discussing this only the other evening. I noticed you could get roast-beef gravy in cans, and my wife said: "Yes, and baked apples, and of course you know that baked Indian pudding comes in cans now?"

The way I was bowled over by this simple declarative question must have completely satisfied the sense of tact which impels my wife to keep me abreast of the times by seeming to subtract from rather than add to my unlimited store of knowledge.

Just the same, I wonder if we don't tend to over-glorify our tin-can genius. Certainly we are missing something when we swap a kitchen-full of smells of baked sugar and cinnamon and apple steam for the clean-cut, thin-edged efficiency of a can. I wonder if we aren't getting out of the hang of how to do things—how to raise some of the things we eat, for instance. Aren't we bearing down too heavily on the can opener instead of the hoe?

* * *

Yesterday this casual awareness of our tin-can economy reasserted itself. It was an automobile sticker that reminded us—a red-white-and-blue-bordered label that said: "It's Great to Be an American." Yes, even ideas come in cans now. If you can call slogans ideas.

Maybe it doesn't matter much about the things we eat. But what about the canned goods we think, the canned goods our minds don't even have to chew?

Many of us eat out of tin cans because we can't be bothered fixing things the old way. Our tin-can civilization has softened us up, and probably it wouldn't pay us to be otherwise. But we'd better be careful of *thinking* out of tin cans.

Slogans don't tell the half of it. Take this one: "It's Great to Be an American." It tastes good, and it is. We all agree it's great to be an American. But saying isn't necessarily being. Being an American is more than the slogan says it is. It's work to be an American, work to be informed about America and its place in the neighborhood of nations. It was work making America what it is. It's work keeping it that way.

Slogans are easy to swallow, too easy. We Americans are the most efficient people in the world when it comes to making a million of a kind. But we can't afford to let our mass-producing talents take over our thinking, not if it's going to make the muscles flabby between our ears.

* * *

Already we are thinking out of tin cans perhaps more than we realize. Syndicated newspaper comment, for example, has increased a good deal in the last ten years. Certainly there are plenty of intellectual vitamins in some of the better brands of columnists. The real danger is that we may get into the leisurely habit of letting our favorite thinker make up our minds for us.

Slogans are static. But America isn't static, and thinking cannot be. Putting it that way, simply saying "It's Great to Be an American," makes it seem as though we had arrived. Being the kind of American that makes us feel great is a good deal like swimming. We have to keep moving to stay afloat. The trouble with slogans, they make you want to stop and be thankful when really you have to keep kicking if you want to be thankful very long.

Mirror of World Opinion

America Expresses Itself

It may be doubted whether self-interest and self-protection would have proved to be sufficiently strong motivating forces to have carried America to her present position. Something more was required, something higher in the scale of values, and something more than philanthropic compassion. Was that higher motivation provided by the realization that present-day civilization with all its faults, is worth preserving as against the unrestricted domination of the strong? It would seem so! The gangsterdom which America had been engaged in putting down inside her own borders had made its appearance on the international stage. That the American people have ranged themselves behind their President so whole-heartedly, that they have accepted the challenge so unreservedly, and that they have felt the urge of a motive higher than immediate self-interest, means that the United States of America has found its soul, and that soul is expressing itself through the body politic. In other words the United States today stands before the world as a great nation in the true and highest sense of the term "great."—*Wanganui* (New Zealand) *Chronicle*.

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